

Irs Thatcher vows no turns on road to recovery

There would be no U-turns along the hard road to economic recovery, the Prime Minister said. Denouncing the pay pauses, prices, and policies and other "patent medicines" at 20 years, she vowed that the Government would not be deflected. But it would take a squeeze inflation out of the system.

'Patent medicines' past denounced

It was again that "there is no U-turn" along the road to economic recovery, the Prime Minister said. Denouncing the pay pauses, prices, and policies and other "patent medicines" at 20 years, she vowed that the Government would not be deflected. But it would take a squeeze inflation out of the system.

ity not sacrosanct Callaghan says

Mr Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, said last night that the Government's policy of not putting in a new law to make the right to strike sacrosanct at all, and one which would be subject to the whims of a few Ministers, was a mistake. He said that the Government's policy of not putting in a new law to make the right to strike sacrosanct at all, and one which would be subject to the whims of a few Ministers, was a mistake.

mson plea for talks on new technology

Lord Thomson said that the company's development programme continued apace, particularly in the United States. Oil profits were considered as a finite resource, and the organization's prime task is to reinvest those funds in sound ventures. The company would be enthusiastic applicants for further licences for North Sea exploration.

Higher food prices to restore production would be politically difficult to introduce Crisis faces Zimbabwe tobacco, grain and beef farmers

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, June 11
Zimbabwe, which used to be the second largest exporter of agricultural produce in Africa after South Africa, is going through a serious crisis involving its three most important commodities—tobacco, grain and beef.

According to a recent survey, carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 10 protected villages, more than 40 per cent of children were suffering from malnutrition. This situation is understood to have deteriorated since then as a result of the tens of thousands of refugees who have streamed back from Zambia and Mozambique as well as from the cities.

been officially held down for the past six years, the area under production has dropped by about 40 per cent as rising costs made it increasingly less viable for farmers to grow maize. The result has been that this year's maize crop will be only 600,000 tonnes compared with 1,200,000 tonnes in 1973.

British marines off to New Hebrides

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
A company of Royal Marines, consisting of about 120 men, together with support units, is to be flown from Britain to the New Hebrides tomorrow. The company is part of the spearhead battalion based in Plymouth and is expected to arrive in Port Vila, the capital, on Saturday.



Press photographers with cameras at their feet as M Barre, the Prime Minister, left the Elysée yesterday. They were protesting at police harassment. Report page 7.

Carrington Olympic talks offer

By Our Foreign Staff
Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has written to the chairman of Britain's 15 governing bodies concerned with the Olympics inviting them to meet him on June 17 at the Foreign Office. A similar letter has been sent to Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association.

Mr Carter to face a record budget deficit

The United States budget in the 1981 fiscal year, which begins on October 1, 1980, is certain to show a deficit that could reach a record of \$70,000m (about £30,000m). President Carter, who had pledged to secure a balanced budget for 1981, can expect some criticism from the Republicans as the presidential election campaign develops.

Saudis reluctant to impose oil price rise

From Nicholas Hirst
Algiers, June 11
Saudi Arabia, the largest oil exporter in the world, is keeping its price at \$28 a barrel despite the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to fix a new higher range of prices.

Sir Harold is 'satisfactory' after operation

By a Staff Reporter
Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, underwent major abdominal surgery at St Mark's hospital, London, yesterday.

Industrial action threat by Nalco

Commitment to industrial action in opposition to government public spending cuts was approved by the traditionally moderate National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) at its annual conference. Delegates called on the executive to fight cuts in services where there was or was not a threat to Nalco members' jobs.

Summit to unveil peace initiative

The formal presentation of Europe's new Middle East peace initiative will be the main event of the EEC summit meeting, which opens in Venice today. The heads of government of the Nine are expected to urge the involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the peace negotiations.

Libyan shot dead in Milan

A Libyan was shot dead in Milan yesterday and another shot and injured in Rome as Colonel Gaddafi's deadline for opponents to return or be liquidated expired. In London, police put a special watch on Middle East embassies. About 40 demonstrators rallied outside the Libyan mission Page 8

Two-tier plan for D-notices

A two-tier system of D (or defence) notices whereby some notices are published and only those containing sensitive material remain confidential, is suggested by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence. Page 4

New cash crisis faces Chrysler

Chrysler Corporation has run into a new cash crisis because delays in arranging bank credits are preventing the release of \$500m in loan guarantees from the United States Government. Chrysler has been forced to cease payments to some of its suppliers to conserve cash until the government money comes through. Page 21

Hess's son to visit London

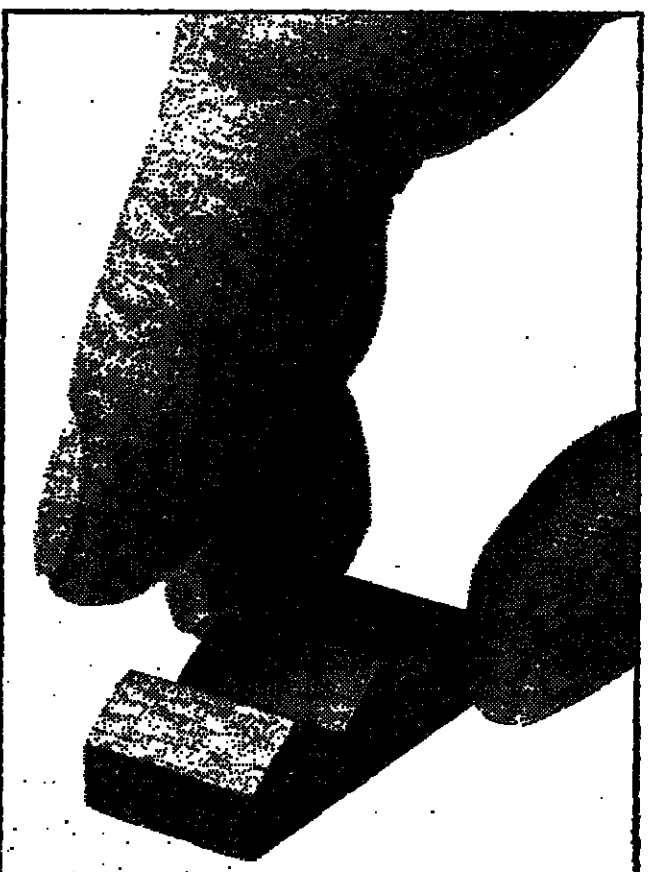
Berlin, June 11.—Herr Wolf Rüdiger Hess, the son of Hitler's former deputy, Herr Hess, will come to London next Thursday on the invitation of Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexley, Bexleyheath. The purpose of the visit is to enable Herr Hess to discuss his father's position with a House of Commons sub-committee.

'Split' in Church of England

A Gallup survey shows a serious division between the leadership of the Church of England and its ordinary members. Church-goers seem to prefer traditional rather than modern language services. Page 5

Double voting: Election statistics expert complains about the law allowing holiday home owners and students to be included on two registers 2

Classified advertisements: Appointment pages 27, 28; La crème de la crème, 28, 29; Personal, 30-32; Times Temporary, 30-32.



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Home News	2, 4, 6	Crossword	32	Sale Room	19
European News	6, 7	Diary	19	Science	19
Overseas News	7, 9	Engagements	19	TV & Radio	21-24
Appointments	19, 21	Features	10, 16	Sport	12-14
Books	20	Law Report	11	Theatre, etc	10
Business	21-27	Letters	17, 22	25 Years Ago	19
Court	19	Obituary	19	Universities	19
		Parliament	14	Weather	2

HOME NEWS

Commitment to industrial action as Nalگو opens campaign against cuts in public spending

From David Felton
Labour Reporter

Britain's fourth largest union yesterday launched a campaign of opposition to the Government's public expenditure cuts and made a commitment to take industrial action in defence of services.

The traditionally moderate National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalگو) came out against the cuts in principle at a meeting in which it was agreed that in cases where union members' jobs were affected.

That decision by the union's annual conference in Eastbourne is an important departure for the 750,000-strong union and could lead to disruption of local government services.

Delegates, however, declined approval of a left-wing motion calling for the union to impose a series of specific sanctions against local authorities, including working to rule, lightning

walkouts, strikes and sit-ins at council offices.

It is understood that the call for industrial action, which was supported by the union executive, led to a split in the leadership and several executive members' support was lukewarm.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, the union's general secretary, said after the decision: "We are not about to go slap-happy striking all over the place. I do not think anyone will be taking it as an immediate call not to cooperate with the Government."

"What it does mean is that if members decide to take action they will have the backing of the national executive council."

Nalگو members throughout the country are refusing to cover for unfilled vacancies and in certain areas are taking industrial action, including not cooperating with council's attempts to reduce their spending.

The motion, approved over-

whelmingly by the conference and supported by several large branches, including Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, called on the executive to "promote and approve action, including industrial action, to fight cuts in services, whether there is a threat to Nalگو members' jobs or not."

The leadership was also instructed to prepare and operate a strategy for concerted action on a national basis.

Mr James White, a new member of the executive who proposed the motion, said: "This is a quite clear commitment from this trade union that we are seeking to take industrial action in defence of services whether members' jobs are at risk or not."

Mr William Gill, chairman of the union's economic committee, said the conference it was important that they unite behind the new policy despite any misgivings some of them may have.

NUR set to debate merger plan

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The future of a new TUC-backed initiative aimed at reducing inter-union friction on the railways depends mainly on how it will be received by the policy-making annual general meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen which starts on June 30.

The plan, which is implemented, would define the rail unions' respective spheres of influence and provide for a new joint railway trade union council, was yesterday approved by the train drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which held a policy conference in Sheffield.

It is by no means certain, though, that the National Union of Railwaymen, the largest union involved, will in fact endorse the proposals, advanced by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, when its rank-and-file policy-makers convene in Gorseway at the end of this month.

TUC bar on incomes policy issue at talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC is to take up an invitation to bilateral talks with the Confederation of British Industry, but the critical issue of pay restraint will not be on the agenda.

Industrialists had wanted to discuss with union leaders a wide range of economic matters, including the high level of wage settlements ahead of the winter round of collective bargaining.

But the remit set for the TUC's "Neddy 6", its team on the National Economic Development Council, rules out any serious discussion on incomes policy.

Under policy guidelines set by last year's congress, the unions are empowered only to talk wage restraint with the Labour Party as part of a grand plan to regain office at the next election.

That view was reaffirmed yesterday and as a result, the TUC initiative will get off to a very much less impressive start.

TUC officials envisage a

three-stage development of the bilateral talks opening next month with the formal launch of a joint strategy on the introduction of new technology in industry.

After that, the two sides of industry will examine in joint working parties the difficulties being experienced in a number of industries.

The third stage, about which the TUC is altogether more nebulous, will take the discussions into macro-economic issues such as import controls, and the Cabinet's policy on interest rates and the exchange level of the pound.

These talks are not expected to get off the ground before the autumn, when the next pay round will be under way.

Nonetheless, there remains a hankering after incomes policy in Congress House, and the circumvention of officials yesterday suggests that a trade-off of wage restraint for an open withdrawal of political support for the Government by the TUC could be a runner, if only at staff level.

CBI calls for incentives to steel towns

From Tim Jones
Swansea

The CBI in Wales yesterday added to pressure on the Government to announce special industrial incentives for Port Talbot and Llanwern, where more than 12,000 jobs are being lost through British Steel Corporation cuts.

Mr Ian Kelsall, area director of the CBI, said Government delay was causing uncertainty and frustration in local

industry. Large overseas-owned companies, which were vital to the affected areas, could choose to locate their plants elsewhere in Britain or in Europe.

Earlier this week, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, told a parliamentary select committee that additional aid for the run down areas would not be granted until every union at Llanwern had formally accepted the proposed cuts.

Although the largest union

at the plant has accepted that 3,600 jobs must go, local leaders of some smaller unions are attempting to fight the proposals.

Any aid will be additional to the emergency £48m factory-building programme already announced by the Government.

Mr Kelsall, speaking in Swansea, called for an end to the four-month delay in the payment of regional development grants which the Government imposed last year.



Demonstrators going to lobby MPs at Westminster yesterday in a campaign to defend the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act and ensure equality and independence for all disabled people.

Holiday home owners' voting law criticized

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

A complaint that a growing number in an elite class of electors in England and Wales are using holiday homes to get on to more than one electoral register and then "presumably" choosing to vote in the most "marginal" constituency is made today by one of Britain's most respected compilers of election statistics.

Mr Fred Craig, in *Britain Votes 2*, a compendium of election results from 1974 to 1979, suggests in his preface that a minor alteration in the present law changing the word "residence" to "principal residence" would almost certainly eliminate the vast majority of multiple registrations.

Mr Craig does not put a figure on it in his book, but in an interview he estimated that

there were more than 100,000 dual-registration voters. He based that on a study done for the Home Office in 1977 and on his own surveys. He says that the penalties for voting twice are minimal, and the offence extremely difficult to prove in court.

Only by cross referencing each separate constituency register, presumably by computer, could the multiple figure be ascertained. The Home Office has no plans for any such scheme and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys has no compilations available from surveys.

Including students who are also legally allowed to register at their lodgings, and their homes the figure could be much higher than 100,000. *Britain Votes 2*, Parliamentary Research Services, 18 Lincoln Green, Chichester, West Sussex, £8.50.

Immigration ban put to test by Scientologists

By Frances Gibb

Two European members of the Church of Scientology were detained by immigration officials yesterday when they tried to enter Britain in defiance of the 12-year ban on entry by foreign Scientologists. A third member was allowed to enter.

They were detained despite a ruling last month by an immigration appeals adjudicator against the refusal of a Garwick airport immigration officer to allow a German Scientologist, Baroness von Reichenbach, to enter.

Dr Thomas Krüss, aged 32, an Austrian doctor who works without drugs, arrived at Heathrow at 5.30 am and was given permission to stay for six months.

The Home Office said it had made no mention of his membership of the Church of Scientology and simply asked to stay for a holiday. But a spokesman for the church said that Dr Krüss was "cut off mid-sentence" when giving his reasons for entry.

"He went to see the Inspector of Immigration, after being allowed in, and asked if they realized he was a Scientologist. The Inspector said that that was all right."

The cases of the two other Scientologists, who were detained by immigration officials at both Heathrow and Garwick, interviewed, and

released for the night, will be reviewed today.

The Rev Evert Doeve, aged 52, a full-time Dutch minister with the Church of Scientology, was detained this afternoon when he arrived in clerical dress at Garwick, stated his membership and asked permission to stay for "pastoral counselling."

Later, at Heathrow airport, Dr Otto Peter Kreneg, aged 38, a doctor of law at Vienna University, who aims to work for mental patients and take a Scientology course, was detained.

Mr Peter Thompson, a Scientology said: "The Home Office policy is in 'shambles'. There is complete confusion in the ranks of immigration authorities, who do not know what the official line is."

The Home Office denied yesterday that it had decided not to "appeal" against the recent immigration appeals adjudicator's ruling. But Mr Thompson, quoted in the letter from the Immigration Office to the clerk to the tribunal.

Dated June 6, and signed by Mr Martin Flint, Chief Immigration Officer, the letter stated, he said: "Please accept this as formal notice of withdrawal of that appeal on behalf of the immigration officer, Garwick."

The letter was sent by the appeals adjudicator.

Prisoners' charter denounced

By Our Political Reporter

Three former Labour ministers with Northern Ireland portfolios yesterday denounced a party statement on "oppression in Ulster prisons" as being totally irresponsible.

They are: Mr Roy Mason and Mr Merlyn Rees, both former Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Donald Connors, a former minister of state, who are members of the party's study group on Ulster.

Earlier this week the party's home policy committee approved a resolution for discussion by the study group which amounted to a charter for prisoners' rights.

It suggested the right of prisoners to negotiate the choice of work, training and educational facilities, and urged that prisoners be paid union rates, and the right to union membership.

The three former ministers who attended a study group meeting said the proposals were not only irresponsible in the context of Ulster but could also damage the standing of the Labour Party in the country.

IRA murder campaign is restarted

From Our Own Correspondent

The Provisional IRA has relaunched its murder campaign against prison officers after a respite of more than three months.

The banned Ulster Freedom Fighters has also launched a campaign against prison warders said to be mistreating "loyalist" prisoners.

The IRA's campaign reopened two days ago when a Belfast prison officer was shot as he walked down the drive of his home.

Pistol shots hit his hand and leg but he was not seriously hurt. It was the second IRA attack on him in seven months.

The Provisionals halted their murders during the talks between Cardinal Tomás O Fiaich, the Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, and Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, on the "dirty protest" by inmates of Brixton at the Maze prison near Belfast.

The IRA has decided that the talks are getting nowhere. Two sessions have been held and at least one more meeting is planned, but a date for that has not been fixed.

Sir Mau Oldfield is to leave Ulster

From Christopher I

Belfast

Sir Maurice Oldfield, the most enigmatic figure in Ireland, is to leave in a few weeks.

He came to B. Prime Ministerial knock together the feuding army leaders. In the eve at the top made it necessary, and he d to exceed his office security coordination.

Sir Maurice's su been chosen and announced soon, but the name is known senior military bureaucratic figures quietly suggested Maurice's replacement have a military background.

Sir Maurice, popular among whom he has dealt recent months taken from work because of his health and this has influenced of his departure.

He came in Nov it was never intended job would last long was promptly dismissed by the Chief of Staff, Sir Richard Lewis, who unlike their have established rapport.

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Protests at ending of European anti-poverty programme

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Strong protests at the effective ending of the £10m European anti-poverty programme are being made to both sides of the Atlantic by the European Commission, and Mr Henk Vredeling, vice-president.

"The programme is the only recognisably human face of the EEC", Mr Lewis Donnelly, one of the British delegates to the

European Social Community Action Programme (Escap), said last night.

"It had the support of people as far apart as the British Conservative MEPs and the Italian communists. It says something about where the priorities of Europe lie that it is being stopped."

The protests began yesterday when communiques from Brussels made clear the full implications of the decision on Monday night by the Council of Ministers to delay any further funding of the programme until a full evaluation of its findings is prepared.

That decision, on the initiative of German ministers, means that 21 pilot projects with end in November and there will be nothing to continue the momentum of the programme.

An Italian proposal to send £3m on an interim programme for the next two years was

rejected. That would have enabled existing projects to continue pending the evaluation.

In Britain those projects range from a tribunal representation unit in Wolverhampton, to a new theatre centre in Wales, Glasgow and London. Further cross-national studies on welfare rights and the housing, employment and social difficulties of inner-city areas could have been started. The programme was designed

to attempt a d poverty and to fin of alleviating it in try. Studies have considerable pove throughout Europe the difficulties of remarkably similar.

The full evaluation work of the project nor due until 15 jeopardy since fund end in November.

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Lord Kagan attacks British tax system in Paris court

From Arthur Osman
Paris, June 11

The Court of Appeal in Paris will announce on July 2 whether Lord Kagan is to be extradited to Britain. After a three-hour hearing today the three judges in the Chambre d'Accusation adjourned to examine the substantial file and lengthy submissions by the Advocate General, the department and two defence lawyers.

The first 40 minutes of the hearing were taken up with a speech by Lord Kagan, devoted entirely to attacking the British taxation system, those who administer it and claiming that the Inland Revenue "were determined to silence me and put me out of action."

He claimed that at one stage when he was in England "it became obligatory for an officer of the Inland Revenue to attend every meeting I addressed because he was so critical of the system. He said that ruining an industry in England made him feel like a man running a church with an atheist membership."

He continued: "I was offered and accepted gratefully a knighthood and a peerage

because they gave me a platform to warn where our policies would lead."

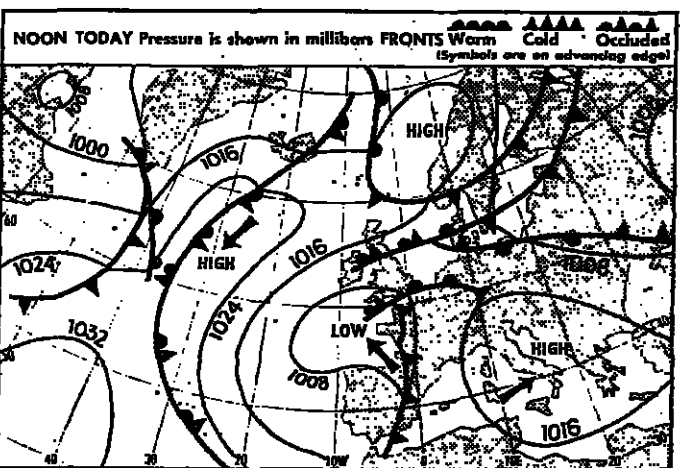
He told the court: "I would like to say that the reason why I insisted on rejecting and resisting extradition is not fear. Anyone who has survived three years of the Gestapo and two years of the NKVD in Russia is not afraid of anything like prison. It is a protest about what happened, a healthy company has been pushed into the ground."

He said that when he was in England he was very active in criticising the taxation system both in the House of Lords and outside. "I considered it to be the biggest single factor in the decline of the British economy," he added.

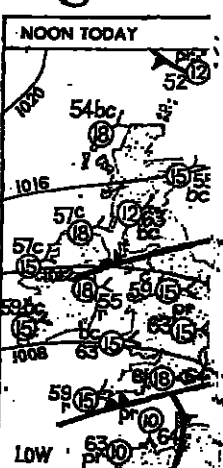
He suggested that what Hitler did not do by reducing Britain from the fourth biggest and strongest industrial power in 1954 to becoming the poor man of Europe.

Maitre Jean-Pierre Karsenty, Lord Kagan's lawyer, urged the court to reject the extradition request of the Director of Public Prosecutions on behalf of the Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today	N. England:	W. England:	Scotland:	Wales:	Central:	South:	East:	London:	SE:	SW:	W:	NW:	NE:	SE:	SW:	W:	NW:	NE:
Sun rises: 4.43 am	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun	Occasional rain, some sun
Sun sets: 8.18 pm	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)	Wind E light; max temp 16° to 18° (61° to 64°F)



At the resorts	24 hours to 6 pm June 12	Sum	Min	Wind	Cloud	Sea
Bournemouth	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Brighton	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Bristol	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Cardiff	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Exeter	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Glasgow	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
London	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Manchester	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Nottingham	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Sheffield	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Southampton	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Swansea	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Wolverhampton	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
Wrexham	0.5	16	12	10	10	10
York	0.5	16	12	10	10	10



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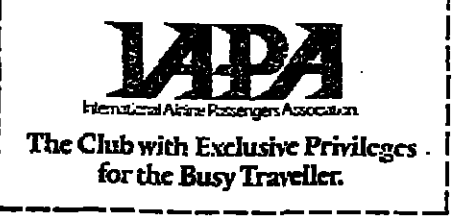
Postcode _____

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Occupation _____

Signature _____

Date _____



Shakespeare first folio price surprises dealers

Continued from page 1

pages, sold for £26,000 to Fleming. The poet records in his own hand that it was written at the age of 16; it is written in a script which imitates print, for Pope taught himself to write by copying printed books.

Arthur J. Houghton is one of the great American collectors. His collection of Keats and Shelley has already been donated to Harvard, as well as a library to house it.

Christie's began selling the remainder last year, and so far the collection has made £21,131.

A remarkable archive of Samuel Pepys's private correspondence and personal papers, covering the years 1679 to 1703, and comprising some 600 items, was yesterday's big

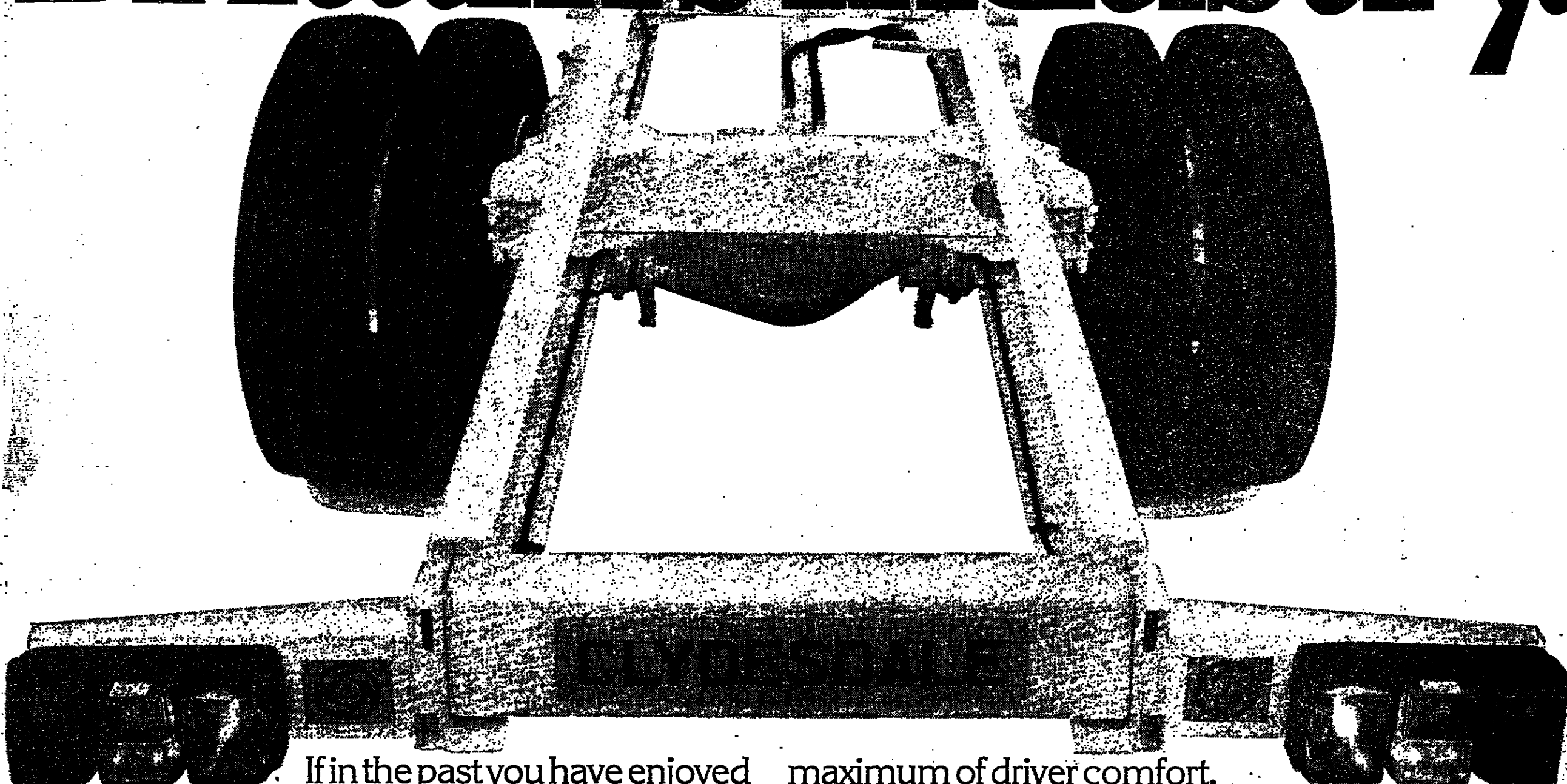
money spinner at £100,000. It was bid for by Sotheby's master script expert, Roy Davies, a daring raid on the part of the rival firm. He would not comment on who his client might be but it was being suggested in the trade that he was buying for the British Rail Pension Funds.

A first edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost* went to Fleming at £38,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000); the first edition of Milton's "mask" *Comus*, was rather cheaply at £30,000 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000).

An improvement on Shakespeare, *Dolan's Primerose* by John Reynolds, published in 1606, a poem which evokes at length the drama of Hamlet, sold to Quaritch at £21,000 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000).

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Giving it the latest safety features and the

maximum of driver comfort.

The chassis however hasn't changed a jot. (Unlike many of its weaker rivals it is still bolted rather than riveted.)

Neither has anything else.

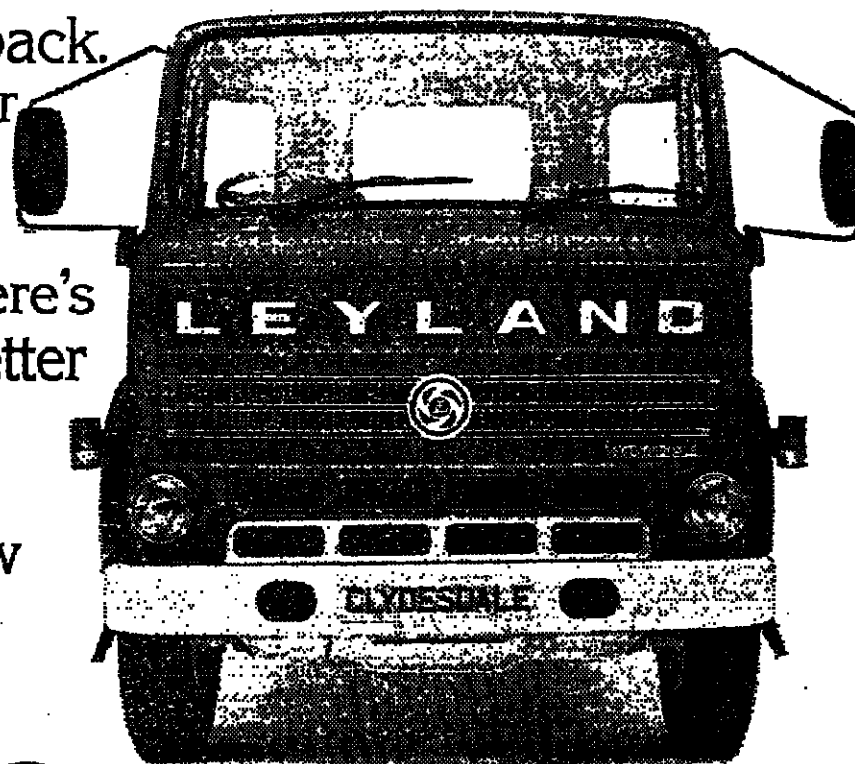
In fact the Clydesdale is very much the same vehicle it's always been.

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Leyland Trucks
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Two-tier D-notices system 'possible'

By Peter Hennessy

Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and chairman of the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee disclosed yesterday that the committee will consider at its meeting on July 1 the possibility of reviewing the contents and secrecy of the 12D (or defence) notices it issues to the press, urging it not to publish certain information on defence and intelligence matters.

Sir Frank was giving evidence to the first parliamentary inquiry into the D-notice system since its inception in 1912. In a Ministry of Defence memorandum to the Commons Select Committee on Defence, which is conducting the investigation into the system of voluntary self-censorship supervised by the joint press/Whitehall committee under Sir Frank, a first step towards greater disclosure was taken with the publication of the headings, if not the full contents, of the 12 notices.

Sir Frank told MPs that the Ministry of Defence wished the D-notice committee to remain in existence but a number of reforms were possible. He could not commit the committee, as its press members enjoyed a veto and were "quite argumentative", but he suggested it might be possible to operate a two-tier system whereby the main notices were published with only those containing genuinely sensitive material remaining confidential.

Under questioning, Sir Frank



Sir Frank Cooper: Britain is all the better for D-notices.

agreed that the D-notice system was "a uniquely British institution: it is all the better for that". He denied that the integrity of a journalist was impaired by serving on the committee.

"We have an exclusive monopoly in the security field. It makes a good deal of sense that journalists should sit down and discuss the modalities. I do not see that there is anything demeaning or wrong or pussy-footing about that", he added.

Asked how he would feel if he were a member of the press, Sir Frank said he found the idea

of being a campaigning journalist appealing, and agreed that on occasion it would be "irritating" not to be able to say all he wanted to.

If the D-notice system went beyond issues of genuine national security, his sympathies would lie with the journalist for "if you go beyond that you are in the gerrymandering business".

Sir Frank said that for two years the D-notice committee had been considering change but had been hampered by uncertainty surrounding the

Official Secrets Act. Waiting for the Act to be reformed, he said, was "like waiting for Godot".

Mr John Gilbert, Labour MP for Dudley, East, and acting chairman of the Commons committee, revealed that the bulk of press evidence to the committee was strongly, though not unanimously, for the status quo. Mr Fredy Fisher, of the Financial Times, had said that in eight years as editor not a single D-notice had crossed his desk. Sir Frank said he had no complaints about the coverage of defence in that newspaper.

Asked to cite recent examples of national security being placed in jeopardy by journalists ignoring D-notices, Sir Frank said he would prefer to tell the committee in private, though there had not been "a great deal" of difficulty.

The D-notice titles disclosed by Sir Frank are:

- No 1: Defence plans, operational capability and state of readiness.
- No 2: Classified military weapons, weapons systems and equipment.
- No 3: Royal Navy, warship construction and naval equipment.
- No 4: Aircraft and aero engines.
- No 5: Nuclear weapons and equipment.
- No 6: Photography.
- No 7: Prisoners of war and exiles.
- No 8: National defence, war preparations and civil defence.
- No 9: Radio and radar transmissions.
- No 10: British intelligence services.
- No 11: Cyphers and communications.
- No 12: Whereabouts of Mr and Mrs Vladimir Petrov.

The end of years of wrangling and fund-raising

Manchester pride restored as date is set for reopening of Palace Theatre

From John Chatter

Manchester. The Palace Theatre, Manchester, will reopen on March 13 next year, with a six-week season of a new version of *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

That announcement, made in the scaffold-littered auditorium yesterday, was of considerable significance not only to lovers of live lyric theatre but to civic-pride Mancunians who are laying great store on the theatre's reopening after many years of wrangling and the seeking of finance.

The statement was made by Mr Robert Scott, the administrator of the Palace Theatre Trust, after Sir John Tooley, General Administrator of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, ceremonially prised aside a brick in the back wall of the original building to begin extension work. That will provide a clear performance area of 5,100 sq ft, the largest

stage in the country apart from that of the Royal Opera House. Sir John was assisted by Miss Siobhan McCarthy, who is playing Mary Magdalene in the current London production and who will play the same role in Manchester.

The production will be followed by a month-long visit from the full Royal Opera company, of three hundred, including leading international singers under the musical director Sir Colin Davies.

The raising of enough money—about £3m—represented the culmination of nearly three years of efforts by individuals and the support of the City of Manchester, Greater Manchester and the Arts Council. At one stage the future of the Palace and Manchester's other main theatre, the Opera House, hung in the balance.

Under the imaginative building scheme evolved by the Trust, founded early in 1978, office buildings nearby and an

adjoining public house have been acquired. These will be combined to provide the deep stage with 84 ft of wing space, and dressing room accommodation for 150.

One of the biggest single contributions to the financing has been provided by Mr Raymond Slater, of the Civil Engineering firm Norwest Holst, who provided funds to buy the building in its original state. The Palace is already regarded as a natural second home for both the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet. Mr Scott emphasized that although it was essentially being "built for music" the larger more spectacular forms of drama would also have a place.

But he did not see it playing a role in experimental theatre: that was already filled by the Manchester Exchange Theatre.

Opportunities would be provided for the many and noted Northern amateur operatic and dramatic societies which had a "noble tradition" in the region.

Trust set up to save Scottish orchestra

By Martin Huckerby

Music Reporter. A trust to preserve the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra was established at a meeting in Glasgow at Stirling, Mr Derek Jewell, publishing director of Times Newspapers Ltd, and a representative of East Kilbride District Council.

The aim is to raise funds from local authorities and business to support the orchestra. Members of the trust acknowledge the size of the task: one estimate suggests that it will cost £940,000 a year to maintain a 65-strong orchestra on an independent basis, and only about £300,000 would be available as income.

The trust will also press the BBC to give it more time to seek money by postponing the

disbandment of the orchestra. Other members of the trust include Mr Alan Marmon, director of the MacRobert Arts Centre at Stirling, Mr Derek Jewell, publishing director of Times Newspapers Ltd, and a representative of East Kilbride District Council.

A separate action committee is fighting for the retention of the orchestra by the BBC, and the players are on strike as part of the Musicians' Union action which seeks the reinstatement of all five of the threatened BBC orchestras.

The BBC said yesterday that because of the strike, it had been forced to cancel four programmes on Radio 3, including a broadcast of Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra* from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Cheque stub leads to break-up of drug ring

From Our Correspondent

Reading. A cheque stub helped customs officers to break up an Arab-run drug ring that was peddling large amounts of cocaine to wealthy people, it was disclosed at Reading Crown Court yesterday.

The cheque stub, found in the pocket of a Lebanese businessman, formed the vital link between the biggest seizure of cocaine in Britain and the ring, wealthy Arab organizers.

Customs investigators have uncovered an operation run by crime syndicates in South America, with backing from the Middle East, it was stated.

Yesterday at Reading Crown Court, Hani Taan, aged 45, a businessman, was jailed for 12 years by Judge Blomfield after being found guilty of organizing the drug run into Heathrow airport, London.

Midway through the trial Isaac Saba, aged 49, an Arab merchant, and Salem Abu-Romli, aged 38, a tailor who was born in Jordan, changed their pleas to guilty and admitted acting as couriers. They were both jailed for six years.

The court was told how a routine customs search revealed 16.34 kilos of cocaine worth £2m hidden in false bottoms of four suitcases carried by Mr Saba and Mr Abu-Romli.

A week later they noticed Mr Taan on the same route from Bolivia to Brazil and on to Britain and Damascus, in Syria.

The cheque stub found in Mr Taan's pocket was said to have showed an amount exactly equal to the cost of two tickets used by the other two men.

Mr Scargill's backers

backed for NUM president

From Ronald Faux

Rothsay. Scottish miners declared their backing for Arthur Scargill, the NUM leader, to be president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Michael McGahey, NUM president, told the annual conference in Glasgow that it was in the best of British miners that gill should be the president in 18 months.

He said he expected the NUM would require a victory in the face of vicious attacks from the media who Scargill because of his aggressive views. Mr McGahey said he was making a stand because he felt the forces which did not want the best interests of the NUM would receive "real support".

That open declaration Scargill was added to the list of NUM's president after he added conference. He said willing, privileged and he the progressive call the election for union

firmly that if the becoming president of 'is to compromise me make myself more ac the media or to acc the individuals and look and sound a decision who should be of this union".

Mr Scargill pledged to protect the miners from pit closure where pits were exha and also fight for week for miners' reti 55 and the highest wages in the industry.

"That is the kind form you would expect future president of th he said.

Mr McGahey said again to the prelude be open, clean and on a basis of notice will be no shuffling years by Judge Blomfield after being found guilty of organizing the drug run into Heathrow airport, London.

The fight around d Wales coalfield was issue and the nation five committed to full support to all industry from being r

Mr McGahey said r ment had viciously sylv and coal: the investment in industry manufactured in Brit lead to de-industrial the country and incr employment.

Britain required ar coal industry, not for needs of the future, as the basis of pet industries.

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Flood after the drought in north Devon

Property owners in north Devon cleared up yesterday after a violent thunderstorm in the wake of prolonged drought caused flash floods.

Water up to four feet deep flooded one hotel in Bideford and teams of firemen had to pump water from the town's Torridge District Hospital, and from houses and shops.

The A39 road was blocked for an hour after drains overflowed, blowing a manhole cover several feet in the air

Three unions tell nurses pay deal is fair

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent. Britain's 450,000 nurses will be asked in the next three weeks to approve details of a 14 per cent pay package drawn up at the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council on Tuesday.

The main nursing unions, the Royal College of Nursing, the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) and the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), will sound their members through their branches and area centres.

All three consider the pack-

age was the fairest that could be achieved in the Government's cash limits. It offers 13 per cent to all grades and redistributes the additional 1 per cent among those at the bottom and top ends of the scales.

A national executive committee meeting of Cohse will consider the package on Sunday before the start of the union's annual conference. It will decide whether to recommend a ballot of all members or to leave it to delegates.

Mr David Williams, chairman of the staff side of the Whitley Council and assistant general secretary of Cohse, said yester-

day that it was premature to talk about a settlement. "It will be up to our members to decide. They know that to reject the offer will lead them into a headlong clash with the Government."

None of the unions is required by its rules to ballot its membership. All expect to have a response from their members in time for the next meeting of the Whitley Council on July 8.

The only union which has rejected the offer is the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) which represents 40,000 nurses.

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Homes damaged in another Stoke tremor

From Our Correspondent

Stoke-on-Trent. Houses were damaged when another earth tremor affected Stoke-on-Trent yesterday. Two had to be temporarily evacuated because of dangerous chimney stacks.

Police said they had calls from dozens of anxious householders in the northern part of the city. It was the latest in a series of tremors this year. Three years ago there were more than 100 tremors, and the cause has never been established.

The Coal Board said mining was going on under the area but miners at the coal face early yesterday had not experienced any tremor. "There is nothing to indicate mining is the sole cause of the tremors."

Former London Transport chief cleared of charge

From Our Correspondent

Raymond Angell, aged 55, the former head of London Transport's quantity surveying department, was cleared at Horseferry Road magistrates' court, London, yesterday of false accounting.

Mr Angell of Southbourne Sands, Southbourne, Bournemouth, who resigned after 26 years with London Transport, was discharged and awarded his full costs out of central funds.

He had been arrested last October and charged with making a false entry on a bill of quantity between September, 1977, and December, 1978, purporting to show that part of the farecourt at Edgware Tube station had been tarred.

Mr David Fairbairn, the magistrate, was told that the DEF had recently taken the case

over from British Police and had de withdrawn the charge court's direction las that the prosecution be granted a further

Mr David Lyons, for secution, said that it and complex police would continue and o ters were to be investi

He dismissed as "a unwarranted" a sugge Mr Peter Cowar, defence, that the p have "thoroughly sibly since Mr Angell

Mr Cooper had said pite claims that there a "massive conspira that the holding cha merely a tip of the not share of outside been produced in cour

infrastructure schemes Yorkshire a even after 1982, when the West Yorkshire loses its assisted area

"We are anxious that plementary EEC more not be directed solely assisted areas, Mr Mo

The decline of i textile industry over three decades has left the industrial infrastru poor condition and uns new industries, hen county council's pri

infrastructure schemes will help to regenerate economic prosperity a.e.a."

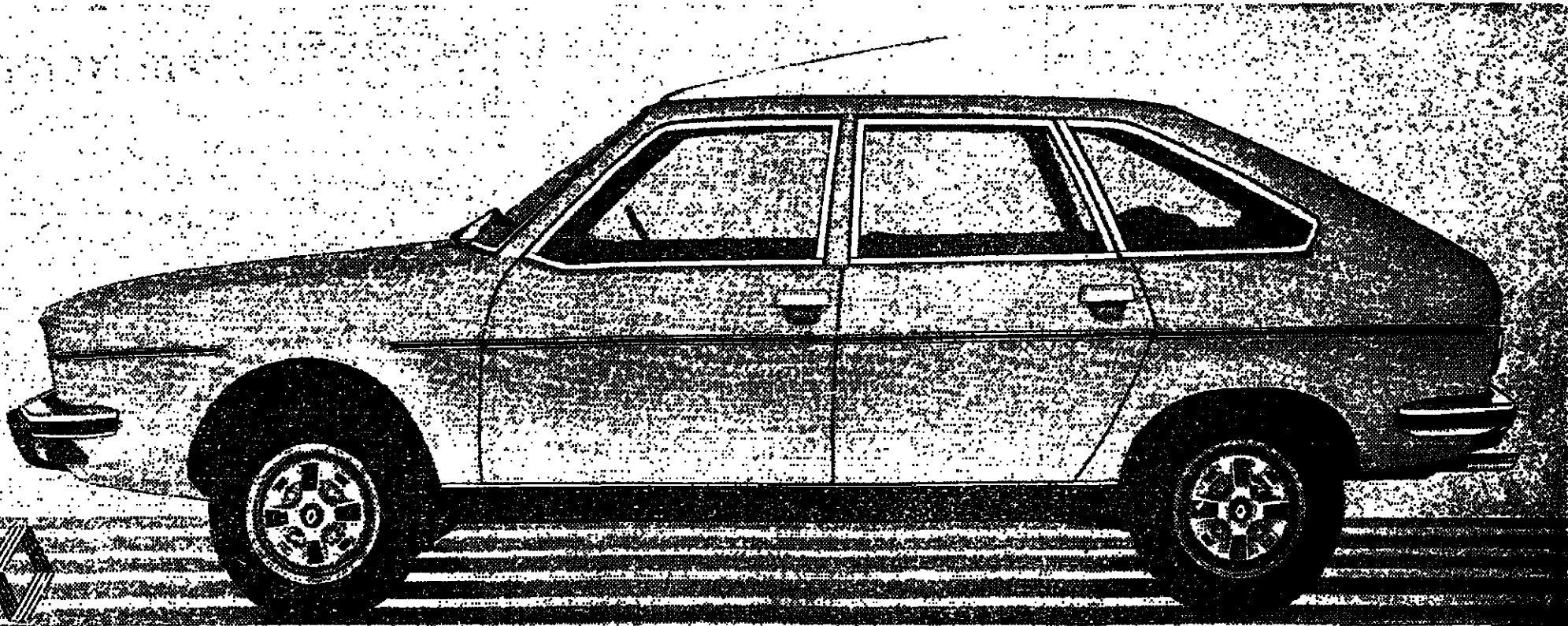
provisions to be liberal enough to enable economic and social

financial mechanism under article 235 of the Treaty of Rome which provides supplementary payments to the United Kingdom should be as flexible as possible."

He said that in the European Commission's proposals to the European Council special investment programmes could be developed in the first instance within regions covered by regional development programmes but there would be other schemes of community interest outside those regions that might also receive assistance.

The county council wants the council has asked Mrs Margaret Thatcher that "any

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HOME NEWS

New pay and conditions body urged for teachers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A single negotiating body for teachers' pay and conditions of service is strongly recommended in a report by officials of the Department of Education and Science and of the local authority, expected to be sent to education ministers within the next fortnight.

Local authorities are unhappy with the present arrangements which keep negotiations on teachers' pay separate from negotiations on other conditions of service.

The recent attempt by local authorities to agree a new definition of a teacher's working day with the pay award recommended by the Clegg commission failed, causing much bitterness.

The report comments: "Quite apart from the obvious fact that employers need to know what they are paying for, developments since the Houghton report, and particularly in relation to the Clegg report, have shown how present arrangements allow the teachers to receive large pay rises without having to concede the definition, let alone the toughening of their conditions of service."

Councils also object strongly to the provision in the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1964, which allows either side to go to arbitration on pay, and makes arbitration awards binding, subject only to a contrary resolution by both Houses of Parliament in the national economic interest.

That provision often works to the disadvantage of the employers, local authorities believe. They feel that the unions have adopted an increasingly intransigent attitude in the Burnham Committee, the statutory negotiating body on teachers' and lecturers' pay.

Councils want the outright repeal of the Remuneration of Teachers Act and the negotiation of teachers' pay in a non-statutory national body which would also be responsible for all other aspects of conditions of service. There would be negotiated provisions for arbitration.

There is one of the options put forward in the report for consideration by ministers and local authority leaders. The other main option proposed in the report would involve the amendment of the Remuneration of Teachers Act to provide a statutory national body with a single statutory framework.

Both options leave open the delicate issue of ministry participation. At present, the Department of Education and Science is represented on the Burnham Committee and has the power to veto the total cost of a pay increase submitted by local authorities. But the department has no say in negotiations on conditions of service.



Arthur Askey (second right), who was 80 last Friday, receiving a belated birthday cake from fellow entertainers (left to right): Ray Alan, Dickie Henderson and June Whitfield at Broadcasting House.

Juvenile crime rise disturbs police chief

By John Witherow

Crime in British cities would soon be as bad as in the United States unless rising juvenile delinquency was stopped, Mr Ian Oliver, Chief Constable of Central Scotland Police, said yesterday.

He told a meeting in Birmingham on the prevention of juvenile crime: "The writing is very clearly on the wall. Sooner or later unless we take action, inner cities will be every bit as bad as New York or Chicago."

Mr Oliver, who worked for 16 years in London, said "juvenile crime is very much on the up and up." More than half the crimes in Britain were committed by people aged under 21, with many of them younger than 17, he said.

The riots in Bristol and Lewisham, London, he said, were bound to come to pass elsewhere unless we invest a great deal of time and money to make sure they do not happen again."

Mr Oliver, however, was pessimistic about stemming the rising juvenile crime rate. "The social services cannot begin to cope with juvenile offenders. I am not sure there is an alternative. I am not sure we have the resources available."

"We are going downhill rather than up and it needs a conscious effort on the part of society to make sure we do not go the same way as America."

Mr Oliver also condemned a minority of state school teachers for spreading "seeds of disaster" and the Communist Party in particular for disseminating its views by planting teachers in schools.

He attacked teachers who taught their pupils that "all coppers are bastards" and who gave left-wing literature to impressionable young people.

Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and the Union of Women Teachers, which organized the seminar, proposed outward bound type of schools for young children who looked as though they might become offenders.

He suggested that those establishments should take potentially troublesome children for between three and six months before they entered secondary schools to allow them to win some self-respect and achieve a measure of success.

"Most of these children are failures at school and school can become positively harmful for them. We are asking for a catastrophe if an 11-year-old is forced into secondary education with the wrong attitude."

Rigorous outdoor establishments could provide challenges for the children to enable them to channel their self-destructive energy into self-respect, he said.

The scheme, which might cost £750,000 on an experimental basis for a few years, could be financed by private industry and aided by local authorities.

"Special measures must be taken in the worst affected schools to avert complete collapse," he said. "Unless we find some sort of answer, the anti-social disruptives will undoubtedly turn to serious crime and vent their frustrations on society."

Government accused of herbicide cover-up

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Labour MP has accused the Government of issuing a low figure for the sale of a toxic chemical herbicide to "defuse" the controversy about the dangers of contamination from the substance, known as 2, 4, 5-T.

The herbicide, a compound of trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, has been the subject of controversy because it contains trace amounts of dioxin.

The Ministry of Agriculture confirmed yesterday that the British agrochemicals industry sold 58 tonnes of the herbicide in 1979 and that was the figure used in the report.

The discrepancy was raised by Dr Roger Thomas, Labour MP for Carmarthen, in a letter to the Minister of Agriculture. He alleged that the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution were modified because it believed the amount of 2, 4, 5-T used in Britain was low.

The figures used in the commission's assessment showed that forestry, agriculture and horticulture each used one tonne of the substance each year, against an annual total in the United States of about 3,000 tonnes.

The whereabouts of about 50 tonnes of 2, 4, 5-T sold in Britain each year for the past few years remains a subject of speculation.

Doubts about the figure of three tonnes were expressed by the opponents of the substance, and that led the Ministry of Agriculture to make a more thorough survey, in conjunction with the British Agrochemicals Association. That showed sales of 58 tonnes by its members last year and comparable amounts in the preceding years.

The herbicide is no longer made in Britain. The main hazards from the compound arise in the tiny amounts of dioxin material, an intermediate chemical of the manufacturing process, that remains as an impurity.

Because of the toxicity of dioxin, union representatives of forestry and farm workers have sought a ban on the application of the herbicide.

The trial continues today.

WEST EUROPE

Europe's Middle East peace initiative to crown Venice summit

From Michael Hornsby
Venice, June 11

The formal unveiling of a new EEC peace policy for the Middle East will be the main outcome of the two-day summit meeting of the Nine which opens here tomorrow on the island of San Giorgio Maggiore looking across the Grand Canal to the Doge's Palace.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues, protected by thousands of Italian police and frogmen, are also expected to discuss the financial crisis threatened by soaring agricultural costs and the enlargement of the Community to include Spain, Greece and Portugal.

Last month's compromise on the level of British contributions to the EEC budget has removed the most damaging dispute hanging over the financial restraints the Community will be operating under over the next two or three years.

On the Middle East, the heads of government are expected to say publicly for the first time that the PLO should be involved in the peace negotiations, but to stop short of recognizing the PLO as the sole representatives of the Palestinians.

While reaffirming Israel's right to live within secure and recognized borders, the Nine, according to informed sources, will also endorse the concept of Palestinian self-determination "within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement."

Previous statements by the Nine have avoided specific reference to "self-determination", which since the time of the Treaty of Versailles has been regarded as the attribute of an independent state. But they have recognized "the need for a homeland" for the Palestinians.

The heads of government are also likely to announce the dispatch of an emissary to all the parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, probably in the shape of Mr Gaston Thorn, the Foreign Minister of Luxembourg, who assumes the EEC presidency on July 1.

The EEC initiative is less ambitious than originally conceived, largely because of the problem of oil supplies and relations with developing countries, and will prepare for the seven-nation world economic summit to open here in 10 days time.

World View

EEC must choose one of two paths

by Arrigo

If one considers that just a few weeks ago the European Community was quite near total collapse, much more so than Mrs Thatcher and many others ever realized, the first feeling about the Venice European Council must be one of huge relief, just at the sight of the nine leaders meeting in friendship. It is to be expected that they will feel the relief as strongly as anybody else, or more so.

The Community has many faults, but the world outside looks so fierce and threatening that the very thought that even our common European shelter, however imperfect, might have been destroyed, makes one feel happy and grateful for what we have got.

The recent near escape from disaster has put the nine leaders in a good mood and it is helpful when they discuss who the next president of the Community will be. Upon whom will the choice fall?

Another term for a real statesman like Mr Roy Jenkins? A preparation for recognition for what even a very small country can do for Europe, by asking Mr Gaston Thorn to take over the heavy responsibility of inventing a new Community in just three years, before the British agreement expires? Or another one of the many worthy candidates available?

If one were to give the European Council a word of advice, it would be to be daring, and to choose a daring and imaginative man (my personal choice: Viscount Davignon, but there are others) who understands that the British crisis can and must be transformed into the starting point for an attempt to set up a better and stronger Community.

There are two paths ahead of us we can choose from. We can have more of the same, that is to say a limited and unbalanced Community, made up of a common market plus a costly agricultural policy, which will produce unending financial imbalances (without Mrs Thatcher's bitter fight, Britain would have paid into Europe, in just three years, the incredible sum of \$9,000m (£2,900m) and for what?).

The imbalances can of course be corrected, so that the Community survives as an uneasy "collage" of ever more different nations. Or, one can invent a new Community, whose aim will be to create, through a whole set of common development policies, a converging, unified Europe.

There are many reasons to choose the second path, but one is perhaps more important than the others. The fact there can be no common foreign policy (present leaders have not quite well) unless behind it a strong core with strong common interests in the world, and as much as the world we need a new growing European Co as well.

Of course, at Venice nine leaders will still little bit too sore a recent quarrel to be really think in common imaginative thoughts a future of Europe. For may have to wait until council, while the Co starts gathering new ideas. Only hope that it will help the Commi offering it a starting in hope and confidence, on the path that might lead to what was once a European union.

At Venice 1, most time will however be preparation for the economic summit of 1 that will follow 10 d. Among plans being, now: The setting of a new global target saving by the seven a new set of energy including a huge increasing coal consumption pattern for rec shattering oil production now running at \$120,000m a year. It to divert a substantial age of that surplus to countries, in order to develop new energy. The West would have a substantial fine saving by the seven in new orders from World for its idle capacity.

On the Middle East, the European Council is to make language changes more explicit than about Palestinian right determination and the Liberation Organization in a global peace initiative or mission announced. But therein be no Euro proposals at the United no sabotage of the Co negotiating forum will be no European clash at Venice 2 on East. But there will be a lot of plain talk, whole foreign policy of the West, as well as a more full understanding and the allies.

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'Bargain struck over Mr X letters'

A college lecturer, aged 63, and a woman pupil, 28 years his junior, "struck a bargain" over the return of 150 letters, a jury at Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday. She agreed to return the passionate love letters he had written if he paid her £10,000.

Mrs Jeanne Ellett, aged 36, said: "I regarded it as one would regard winning the football pools, it would be nice if it happened but I never could believe it."

Mrs Ellett, described by the Crown as a cold-blooded blackmailer, agreed that she later dropped the amount by £2,000, but denied threatening to show the letters to the man's family if he failed to pay.

Mrs Ellett, of West Field Close, Comeryrow Lane, Taunton, Somerset, told the jury that the bargain she struck with Mr X comprised three options: She would be left £10,000 in his will on condition she left her husband and lived in a flat; she would be given the letters; or she would be given £10,000 to return his letters.

She said: "I came down to one of the options, the most attractive was to receive £10,000 and to hand over the letters."

Mrs Ellett had pleaded not guilty to demanding £8,000 with menaces from Mr X on December 7, 1978.

Mr X, an author and retired policeman, was given recording equipment by the police in an attempt to trap his alleged blackmailer during a journey, but died from a heart attack and the vehicle crashed into a wall.

The recording equipment, with the tape still running, picked up the sounds of Mr X dying before the crash.

Mrs Ellett had allegedly told the police she believed Mr X was "playing to the gallery" during the journey.

Earlier, Mrs Ellett told the court that Mr X indulged her with letters of sexual fantasy and frequently threatened to kill himself if she refused to see him. She said their was a father and daughter relationship and they never had sexual intercourse.

The trial continues today.

Humanists win campaign for charitable status

By Jacob Eccleston

The South Place Ethical Society, owners of the Conway Hall, London, yesterday won their 14-year campaign to regain the charitable status they lost as a consequence of the 1960 Charities Act. The society's claim to be a religious organization was rejected in the High Court, however; a decision likely to be greeted with relief by some humanists.

In finding against the religious aspects of the claim, Mr Justice Dillon, sitting in the Chancery Division, followed precedents involving Scientology, Freemasonry and Theosophy. He declined to follow Western European and United States judgments that ethical humanism was equivalent to a religion and thus was entitled to equal privileges.

But he decided to grant charitable status on the grounds that the society had a considerable educational function and that it was generally beneficial to society as a whole—two of the four tests for charitable status laid down by Lord Macnaghten at the end of last century.

Mr Peter Cadogan secretary of the society, welcomed the decision. "We have got what we wanted. I am very pleased about our success though sorry we did not get it on the grounds we wanted it on. I had hoped the law might recognize that the religious situation had changed in the last hundred years."

He went on: "The two are not the same and are not made the same by a sincere inquiry into the question of what is God. If reason leads people not to accept Christianity but they do believe in qualities like truth, beauty and love, their beliefs may be to them the equivalent of religion but, viewed objectively, they are not religions."

The decision means that the society will not have to pay corporation tax, estimated at £6,000 this year, and that rates on the Conway Hall will be halved from £10,000 a year to £5,000. Mr Cadogan estimated the costs at £25,000.

Mr Nicolas Walter, editor of the *New Humanist*, said: "We naturally welcome the restoration of the Conway Hall to the Society of the charitable status it was deprived of 14 years ago, and we particularly welcome the decision that it is not a religious but an educational and generally beneficial charity; but we should like to see the law changed so that all humanist organizations could have the same legal status as all religious organizations."

Social Democrats reassure left wing on German missile and détente policies

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 11

Fears that West Germany might be drifting into a neutral position have been countered by the Social Democrat (SPD) election manifesto reiterating its commitment to the Atlantic alliance coupled with its policy of détente in Europe.

The party's pre-election congress in Essen this week overcame, with unexpected ease, the criticisms of the left wing particularly on the question of new Nato missiles and disarmament negotiations.

A number of left-wingers had tabled amendments to the draft manifesto aimed at watering down the party's support for the Nato decision to produce and deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. There was a tendency to play down the principle of a military balance of power on which the SPD's disarmament and détente policies are based.

The fact that not one speaker rose to pursue the issues and only a handful of delegates tabled the new Soviet SS20s and Backfire bombers.

Court allows the lockout weapon

Berlin, June 11.—The Federal Labour Court in Kassel has confirmed that lockouts in labour disputes are allowed, though a sense of proportion must be maintained.

But two lockouts were declared unjustified. In one case, the lockout was "out of proportion" while in the second case it violated the right to free collective bargaining.

Rail-only Channel tunnel is opposed

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

Strong opposition to the rail-only Channel tunnel proposed by British and French railways was voiced by a delegation of local politicians from northern France on a visit to London yesterday.

Mr Guy Lengagne, regional councillor for the Nord-Pas de Calais and Mayor of Boulogne, said that they fear that high-speed trains entering France from such a tunnel would simply pass through their region leaving environmental nuisance but no economic benefits in their trail.

Nord-Pas de Calais, one of France's largest regions and because of its economic problems one of the most politically sensitive, will be urging the French Government to back a five-year plan starting next year should include a Channel link to benefit the region.

Although the region has a dozen Socialist politicians, they are primarily British Rail, they secret of their preference the kind of larger "s" railway tunnel that "done by Britain in 1974."

Paris bank haul may remain a mystery

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 11

Police have begun a hopeless task of trying out how much money property was stolen in the Paris suburb of Billancourt.

The raid was carried out by a gang which took the United States as its target, and then for a gun point to open strongroom containing private storage boxes.

Because the boxes the key of the case open them, the gang kept the key in their possession. The key was used for 370 strongboxes before. Nevertheless the haul be worth tens of millions.

It is a common problem to people to use the key which they keep in their possession. The key was used for 370 strongboxes before. Nevertheless the haul be worth tens of millions.

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EUROPE

Minister accused of
tampering with
his agency report

Murray
11
Peyrefitte, Keeper of
the seal and Minister of Jus-
tice, was put on trial by
the French press, which
has been twisting the
words of his powerful
agency, Agence-France-
Presse (AFP), to
spread criticism from within the
legal profession so it was with
obvious glee that *Le Monde*
noticed that on May 28 that
M. Peyrefitte had claimed be-
fore the National Assembly that
there was "unanimity" about
it among senior judges. Further-
more, at half past midnight on
May 29 he had telephoned
Agence-France-Presse to
"request" that the word
"unanimity" be changed to
"consensus", the newspaper
added.

M. Peyrefitte was not amused
and the newspaper yesterday
carried a letter from him in
which he pointed out that he
had begun his statement to the
Assembly by saying that a
majority of judges had agreed
among senior judges. His later
remark about unanimity had
been quoted out of context.
"The reader will appreciate
who—*Le Monde* or me—takes
liberties with the truth," he
wrote.

Immediately below the letter
the newspaper carried an
equally long reply in which it
maintained its stand. "When
the Keeper of the Seal and
Minister of Justice 'demands'
in person a correction of his
words, claiming that they have
been 'deformed', there is much
more than a desire, there is a
real pressure (on the agency)," *Le Monde* stated.

The federated journalists
branch at AFP have now issued
a statement deploring the fact
that "The minister has had
published by AFP a phrase
which he never pronounced...
thus abusing AFP."

In these circumstances, the
journalists say, "M. Peyrefitte
has indulged in direct pressure,
of which he makes a habit,
moreover." The statement cites
two other instances in which it
says, the minister "has not
hesitated to deny reports which
nevertheless faithfully repro-
duced what he said."

The problem of external
pressures on the work of French
journalists is explained clearly
in an interview with M. Patrick
Poivre d'Arvor, presenter of the
main news programme on the
Antenne 2 television chain.
Raising "a cry of alarm", as
he puts it, to the Government,
the political parties and all
French people, he says it is
time that politicians ceased to
believe that the television is
their own personal property.

Although he says, there are
fewer pressures today than in
the past before a broadcast, he
asserts that things have become
more subtle and pressures are
applied afterwards, when a jour-
nalist is told, directly or
indirectly, that a report had
"displeased".

OVERSEAS

Labour MPs
support
Ben Bella
campaign

By Edward Mortimer
Supporters of Mr Ahmed
Ben Bella, the former Algerian
president, are organizing a cam-
paign of international pressure
to mark the fifteenth anniver-
sary of his overthrow and im-
prisonment by the late
Colonel Boumedienne on June
19, 1965, and they have enlisted
the help of the British Parlia-
mentary Labour Party.

They believe that Algeria is
heading for a kind of Islamic
upheaval, which only Mr Ben
Bella would have the authority
to control.

The object of the campaign
is to obtain full freedom for
Mr Ben Bella, who was offici-
ally "released" from house
arrest last year but is still
restricted in both his move-
ments and his contacts.

He is living in the small town
of Msila, about 120 miles south-
east of Algiers, but is not
allowed to move outside the
village (province) or to receive
visits from foreigners or jour-
nalists. All his contacts are closely
monitored by the police.

Last April Mr Stuart Holland,
Labour MP for Lambeth Vaux-
hall, and Mr Ken Coates, sec-
retary of the Bertrand Russell
Peace Foundation, went to
Msila and were able to speak
to Mr Ben Bella for a few min-



Mr Ben Bella, right, with Mr Boussouf at Msila in Algeria.

utes outside his villa. They are
believed to be the only foreign-
ers he has seen since 1965.

They gave him an invitation
from 69 Labour MPs, including
four members of the last Lab-
our Cabinet, to come to Lon-
don and lecture on Third
World and international issues.
Mr Ben Bella accepted the
invitation and Mr Holland and
Mr Coates were told by the pre-
fect (provincial governor) that
there was no reason, in prin-
ciple, why he should not travel
to London.

This week, however, Mr
Abdoud Boussouf and Mr

Mohamed Yudi, friends of Mr
Ben Bella, came to London
with a new message from the
former president, saying he was
still anxious to come but was
not in a position to ask for a
passport since even more
elementary freedoms than that
were still denied him.

He had been refused permis-
sion to go on pilgrimage to
Mecca and even to visit his
native village.

Mr Boussouf and Mr Yudi
told the PLP foreign affairs
group on Monday that if
Labour MPs wanted Mr Ben
Bella to come they would have

to bring pressure on the
Algerian authorities. They
decided to do so through the
Algerian ambassador in London.

Mr Boussouf, who served on
the general staff of the Algerian
National Liberation Army
during the war of indepen-
dence, told *The Times* yester-
day there was agreement that
only Mr Ben Bella could re-
build the unity of the country
and restore democracy. He said
he represented a movement
whose object was not to bring
Mr Ben Bella back to power
but to "open the door to democ-
racy".

Concern grows in Kampala
over role of the army

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 11
Concern is being voiced in-
creasingly about the uncertain
political situation in Uganda,
and the lack of control over
army units in Kampala and
other areas.

Mr Yoweri Museveni, the
vice-chairman of the ruling mili-
tary council, who leads a new
political group, the Uganda
National Union, told a
press conference here today
that there was a danger of
civil war because Ugandans
would not tolerate continued
arbitrary arrests and killings
by soldiers, which he alleged
were being directed by leaders
of the new military backed
government.

"The people have waited long
enough for action to restore
security in Uganda. They are
going to refuse to grow coffee
and other export crops, and
there is a real danger of civil
war", he said.

Mr Nambi said he narrowly
escaped with his life when
armed troops arrived at his
office in Kampala last week
with orders, he alleged, to
shoot him. But he was away,
and managed to cross into
Kenya without being intercep-
ted.

tary elections since 1962, which
have been promised for later
this year.

Mr Lamuck Nambi, a Ugan-
dan businessman who leads an-
other political group, the
Uganda National Union, told a
press conference here today
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and managed to cross into
Kenya without being intercep-
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South Korean journalists
accused by authorities

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, June 11
Eight South Korean jour-
nalists taken into military custody
two days ago are still being
held for questioning, a Govern-
ment source confirmed today.

The Martial Law Command
announced that the journalists
were responsible for spreading
"malicious, groundless rum-
ours" in connexion with the
recent violent uprising in the
south western town of Kwang-
ju. The statement said the
eight men had been "instigated
by impure elements from out-
side", the South Korean
phrase normally used to refer
to communist agents from
North Korea.

Mr Shim Song Mu, aged 39,
one of the men detained, is a
reporter on the Seoul news-
paper, *Dong A Ilbo*. He was
accused of having spread three
rumours among the people of
Kwangju.

Of the other journalists de-
tained, five are from the

Kyunghyang Daily News, in-
cluding the foreign news editor,
and the head of the research
bureau, and two are from the
Munhwa Broadcasting Corpora-
tion, both considered pro-
Government organizations.

The seven men are accused
of spreading pro-North Korean
material intended to incite
further demonstrations and re-
volt. Those found guilty of an-
tagonizing Government activities or
of intentionally spreading rumours
likely to harm the nation can
be sentenced to up to seven
years in prison.

Press censorship has been
more strictly enforced since
martial law was imposed on
May 17. The chief correspond-
ent of the Japanese news
agency Kyodo left two days
ago after being ordered out of
the country for "maliciously
twisting facts and issuing false
reports" about South Korea.

During and after the uprising
in Kwangju, junior reporters
on the *Dong A Ilbo* staged a
series of walk-outs in protest
against martial law censorship.

Orthodox leader urges
review of papal dogma

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 11
Metropolitan Meliton of Chal-
cedon, the senior bishop of the
Orthodox Oecumenical Patri-
archate of Constantinople,
called today for a new inter-
pretation of the papal dogmas
of primacy and infallibility as
a possible key to the reunifica-
tion of the Christian churches.

Metropolitan Meliton, who is
one of the architects of the
Roman Catholic-Orthodox dia-
logue formally inaugurated on
the islands of Patmos and
Rhodes earlier this month, sug-
gested in an interview that the
occasion for such a reappraisal
could be an ad hoc Vatican
Council, "a Vatican III, per-
haps", he said.

"Vatican I", he explained,
"defined these doctrines. What
would be more appropriate than
another Vatican Council giving
new interpretations to reconcile
the need of the Roman Catholic
Church for discipline with the
need to dispel the misgivings
of all the other Christian
churches?"

Catholic Church and 30 from
all the Orthodox churches sat
together in conference for the
first time in centuries", he
remarked.

"The second was for these
representatives to get to know
each other to pray together,
to be together. It was an im-
portant reunion. The third aim
was to adopt the agenda for
the first phase of the dialogue
and lay down the methods by
which the dialogue would be
conducted. This was done. Now
we are ready for the real
dialogue."

He believes that both
churches stand to benefit from
unity. He said: "I believe the
Western churches will gain
from going back to the sources
and draw from the authentic
and spiritual practices of the
East. They enrich themselves
from the more contemplative
traditions of the Eastern
churches."

The success of the Catholic-
Orthodox dialogue coincides
with the establishment of dip-
lomatic relations between
Greece and the Vatican. Mgr
Giovanni Mariani, the first
Papal Pro-nuncio ever to be
appointed in Greece, presented
his letters of credence to Presi-
dent Karamanlis today.

The Church of Greece, which
has the reputation of being the
most conservative of all Ortho-
dox churches, had resisted the
opening of an embassy of the
Holy See in Athens for fear
that it would become a hub
of Catholic proselytism.

This was, perhaps, one of the
rare occasions when the state
overruled the objections of the
church and proceeded with the
exchange of envoys, although
a minor concession was made
in that the Greek Ambassador
to the Holy See will not be a
resident.

The two doctrines are seen
by many Orthodox Church
leaders as the main obstacles to
Christian unity. But the dia-
logue between the Catholics and
the Orthodox churches will not
broaden these controversial
issues in its first phase.

The first topic that the mixed
commission of the dialogue
agreed to examine is: "The
mystery of the Church and the
Eucharist in the light of the
mystery of the Holy Trinity."

Metropolitan Meliton said
the first Catholic-Orthodox
meeting last week had been
crowned with success.

"The first aim was to bring
the mixed commission into
being and this has been
accomplished. Thirty official
representatives from the Roman

Journalists in
Australia vote
to end strike

Sydney, June 11.—Australian
newspaper journalists today
voted to return to work after a
month-long strike over extra
pay for using electronic editing
equipment.

The 2,000 journalists on main
city newspapers voted by a
three-to-one margin to accept a
management pay offer of an
extra 6 per cent a week for
operating video display units,
plus three extra days' annual
holiday.

Journalists had earlier re-
jected a management offer of
5 per cent in their campaign
for an extra \$50 (about £25) a
week for operating the new
equipment. The agreement will
mean an average increase of
about \$18 a week.—Reuter.

Brazil gold rush
after prospector
finds 15lb nugget

Brasilia, June 11.—A gold
rush has started in a sparsely
populated region in northern
Brazil after a prospector found
a nugget weighing about 15lb.

Senhor Deoclides Alberto de
Lima, who has been digging
for gold for 40 years, and his
partner found the nugget in
the Sierra Pelada gold fields in
Para State.

About 20,000 prospectors
have converged on the field
from all over Brazil. The
government has granted
licences to the diggers and a
Mines and Energy Ministry
official said an average of 57lb
of gold was being dug up
each day. Senhor de Lima's
nugget fetched 4.2m cruzeiros
(about £35,000).—Reuter.

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TELECOM
— part of the Post Office

Carnage in riot-torn state 'unparalleled in independent India'

Delhi, June 11.—Troops today swarmed through the riot-torn Indian state of Tripura, where hundreds of people have died in a civil war between tribesmen and immigrants from Bangladesh.

Six days of fighting with weapons ranging from bows and arrows to machine guns have left at least 300 dead and 50,000 homeless, according to official figures. But Indian journalists in the north-east state, from which foreigners are banned, said the toll was much higher.

Government envoys from Delhi arrived in the Tripura capital of Agartala, which has borne the brunt of the blood-letting.

The scale of the violence has shocked Mrs Indira Gandhi's cabinet, which is struggling to curb a wave of anti-immigrant violence that has swept north-east India.

The carnage around Agartala has been the worst since unrest against immigrants exploded last September in neighbouring Assam, where students are demanding the expulsion of immigrants who have come in from Bangladesh and Nepal since 1951.

Hundreds of extra troops and para-military police have been rushed to Tripura to curb the violence, which has been too hot to shoot troublemakers on sight.

Tripura's plunge into chaos began at the weekend, when tribal militants launched a boycott of business in protest against immigrants who now outnumber the local population by three to one. Hundreds of houses in Agartala, its suburbs and surrounding areas were burned as rival groups fought in clashes which quickly moved to Tripura's hinterland.

A "tribe" of death, devastation and destruction unparalleled in the history of independent India," the *Indian Express* reported.

It said 300 people were killed yesterday alone in gun-fights, arson and rioting and that the Marxist-ruled state's administration had collapsed. Ten areas, including Agartala, are under night curfew.

Informed sources in Calcutta said intelligence reports indicated that gun-running from Bangladesh to Tripura had reached serious proportions.

They claimed that modern weapons, including machine guns and automatic rifles had been used in the fighting.

The *Hindustan Times*, quoting reliable sources, said small arms had been smuggled into Tripura from abroad through the Bangladesh port of Chittagong.

A government team led by Mr Zail Singh, the Home Minister, reached Agartala today and later flew over the worst trouble spots. Mr Singh said in Parliament yesterday that the Government was ready to crack down on leaders of the unrest in the region.

He added that it was also time "to chop off" what he called "the foreign hand" helping to foment it.

Cost of office: Mr Charan Singh, the former Prime Minister of India, ordered the Government to pay for the private use of Indian Air Force aircraft while he was in office last year, Parliament was told in Delhi today.

His predecessor, Mr Morarji Desai, owes £1,300 for similar travel in November, 1978, according to Defence Ministry calculations. Mrs Indira Gandhi paid a bill of almost £87,000 last month for the use of Air Force aircraft during the 1977 general elections, when she was defeated by Mr Desai.—Reuters.

Leading article, page 17

Israel is accused of obstruction

From Our Correspondent Cairo, June 11

Egypt today accused Israel of deliberately obstructing the Middle East peace process by continuing its policy of building settlements in occupied Arab territories and called on the United States to find means of eliminating the obstacles clogging the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

A sharply worded statement issued by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, said remarks made by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, that Israel would build 10 more settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were "a blatant contradiction" of the text and spirit of the Camp David accords.

Mr Begin's remarks during a television interview with the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) on Monday coincided with Egypt's acceptance of an American proposal to send its chief negotiator to Washington.

Mr Begin's statements were seen by observers in Cairo as an unnecessary embarrassment to the Egyptian and American Governments.

Israel vigilantes formed to protect moderates

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, June 11

The recent polarization of Israel society increased further with the announcement today of the formation of left-wing vigilante groups designed to protect the premises of moderate political groupings from attack by right-wing Jewish extremists.

At a press conference, Mr Ury Avneri and Mr Meir Pail, the two Knesset members of the leftish Sheli Party, called for volunteers aged between 18 and 35 to join the new groups.

They said that the vigilantes would be trained in unarmed combat and organized in patrols of about 10 people.

The two politicians are hoping to find their recruits among supporters of the "hawk" group which has recently shown itself capable of mustering upwards of 50,000 Israelis to demonstrate against the policies of Mr Menachem Begin's coalition government.

Mr Avneri is widely known in Israel as a persistent critic of alleged anti-Arab tendencies inside the armed forces. Last month he read a controversial statement to the Knesset detailing claims which he said had been submitted to him by individual Israeli soldiers about their orders to ill-treat Arabs living in the occupied West Bank.

The formation of the new vigilante groups follows an attack on the Sheli Party's headquarters in Tel Aviv earlier this month by a new right-wing Jewish terrorist group calling itself "Terror Against Terror".

Earlier the same underground group claimed responsibility for the bombings which killed two militant Palestinian mayors and injured seven Arabs in the holy city of Hebron.

After ransacking the party's premises and painting the slogan "Traitors" in Hebrew on the wall, the Jewish extremists threatened the lives of both Mr Avneri and Mr Pail in telephone calls. Since the attacks on the mayors, a number of prominent left-wing Jews have also been threatened, including Mr Yossi Sarid, a labour member of the Knesset, and Mrs Felicia Langer, a communist lawyer.

Just as the cock crowing every morning began to believe that it was his crowing which made the sun rise, so the Vietnamese had come to believe that it was their military strength, single-mindedness and resolution which had been responsible for inflicting defeats on both the French and Americans in Vietnam.

However, the biggest contribution to their victories over both powers, apart from extensive external financial and military assistance, had been the heavy pressures in France and the United States.

Washington divided on Clark prosecution

From David Cross Washington, June 11

Mr Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney-General, has reacted angrily to President Carter's suggestion that he should be prosecuted for going to Iran last week in defiance of a ban on travel to that country.

Mr Clark told reporters today that the President seemed to want to rush into "1984 four years too early."

He said that Carter may "want to prosecute" him. "The President doesn't understand the rule of law. He is trying to politicize it."

Mr Clark was responding to comments made by the President to reporters who were returning to Washington from the West Coast on board his air-traffic last night.

Mr Clark said that a final decision would be taken by Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the Attorney-General. "I think the move would be civil (rather than criminal penalties) because we need to let the American people know, and the rest

of the world know, that the order will be enforced to deter further violation of it in the future."

Mr Carter's comments came as something of a surprise since Mr Edmund Muskie, his Secretary of State, had indicated at the weekend that the Administration would probably treat Mr Clark leniently.

The difference of opinion reflects two schools of thought in the Administration. One, which is supported by Mr Carter and conservative members of Congress, believes that the Administration must dissociate itself clearly from Mr Clark's attendance at an anti-American conference in Iran last week.

Another group, however, is not certain that the travel ban is legally watertight. No sanctions police: A Foreign Office minister yesterday ruled out the need for an international inspectorate to police the West's sanctions policy against Iran.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State, told the Commons select committee on foreign affairs that the technical committee set up to monitor the effect of the trade embargo

was not certain that the travel ban is legally watertight. No sanctions police: A Foreign Office minister yesterday ruled out the need for an international inspectorate to police the West's sanctions policy against Iran.

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Libyan shot dead at Milan station

By Our Foreign Staff

A Libyan was shot dead at Milan station yesterday and another shot and injured in Rome.

In London, 40 masked demonstrators rallied outside the Libyan People's Office, the former embassy, to protest against Colone Gaddafi's regime and his renewed threats to liquidate opponents. His deadline for disidents to return home expired yesterday.

Milan police named the dead man as *Abdullah Lahderi*, aged 56, of Tripoli, who lived in the northern Italian town of Bolzano. The number and nationality of his attackers were not immediately known.

Four Libyans have been killed in Rome in the past two months. The man shot and injured was named as Mr Muhammad Bigit, aged 32. His attacker escaped on foot.

Several Libyans in Rome have asked for police protection, according to the police and the authorities have tightened controls on North Africans entering Italy.

A senior London police official said: "We are trying to keep our fingers on all the pulses and to identify those people who might be under threat."

In Bonn, where a former Libyan diplomat was shot dead a month ago, police urged Libyan exiles to contact them if they felt threatened.

Business sources in Beirut said Libyans living abroad had been taking special security precautions and many had gone into hiding as the Gaddafi deadline expired.

The official Libyan news agency Jena reported that many Libyans had headed Colonel Gaddafi's advice and returned home.

Leading article, page 17

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Keeping equilibrium in Zimbabwe between white reconciliation and black expectations

Mr Mugabe's balancing feat on the political tightrope

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, June 11

As Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, approaches the end of his second month in office he resembles a tightrope walker who is having to struggle a little to retain his balance.

That he has maintained his—and Zimbabwe's—equilibrium so far is a remarkable achievement considering the tensions that inevitably existed at the end of a civil war and the conflicting pressures he is now having to contend with.

But in the coming months the statesmanlike qualities that he has displayed so far will be stretched to the full if he is to avoid slipping off his tightrope.

His main preoccupation during the past two months has been the need to balance white reconciliation and black expectations. He has gone out of his way to allay white fears about their future under a Zanu (PF)-led government, not just because he recognises the need to retain white skills (at least for a while longer), but also because he is acutely conscious of the fact that whites continue to control two of the main levers of power, the Army and the economy.

Until he feels his administration is firmly established he is likely to continue to avoid taking any actions which might offend the white military establishment or the business community.

In particular they are much closer to the grassroots of the

party than is Mr Mugabe, who has a tendency to remain somewhat aloof and who spends much of his time working in his office rather than mixing with the people.

Sooner or later the Prime Minister is going to have to come off his tightrope and show himself more determined to promote the interests of the people who voted him into office," remarked a Zimbabwean political commentator.

"Although I think he can still keep the radicals at bay for a while yet, he must realize that in the end he must satisfy his own supporters, and they are blacks, not whites."

The budget which Mr Nkula is due to present next month may be the first sign that things are starting to change. It is expected to contain big tax increases as a first step towards a major redistribution of wealth from the pockets of the rich (predominantly white) minority to the impoverished majority.

Such a change, coinciding with the Government's present plans for Africanizing the civil service, is likely to accelerate white emigration, which has been rising steadily since the February elections.

Certainly it will have more direct impact on white living standards than the peripheral issues which now seem to preoccupy them most, such as the cancellation of the British Lions rugby visit, the tone of the political commentary on the state broadcasting system, or

the changes in public holidays. Other issues which could tip Mr Mugabe off balance in the months ahead include the lack of progress in integrating the Zanu and Zipra guerrilla forces with regular units and the gap that is developing between Zanu (PF) and its former partner in the Patriotic Front Alliance, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zappu party.

The integration of the armed forces is not going well, which is why Mr Mugabe has asked Britain to expand its military training programme. There are three separate and potentially hostile armies inside the country and fighting between them remains a possibility.

Until they can be reformed into one national army, which he wants to achieve by the end of the year, Mr Mugabe will have to tread warily to avoid taking any steps that might provoke one or more of them into action.

The Zanu (PF)-Zappu tensions are to some extent related to the failure of the integration process. Mr Nkomo, who holds the relatively important Home Affairs portfolio, recognises that the presence of 12,000 well-armed Zipra troops in the country is one of the few trumps left in his hand and he is not going to throw it away.

He has so far resisted attempts to reduce the size of his army unless there is a commensurate reduction of the Zanu force.

Rivalries between supporters of the two parties have steadily deteriorated. Zanu (PF) sup-

porters have not accepted Nkomo's party of the recent strikes, well have been the stoppage at Wank Ndebele coal miners far longer than strike parts of the country.

Mr Nkomo still seems to accept his general election. It would be hard to imagine a minister as a minister seems to believe he is a political comeback, the last election show support was restricted Ndebele, who comprised per cent of the elec-

Despite the confusions on him, Mr Nkomo has notched a few achievements in the first two months. For example, he has set a minimum black workers.

A start has been settling refugees and placed by the war. The in the tribal in hand. The city being shaken up an earnest restructuring Zimbabwe has years of international and established many nations.

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RSEAS

Urs of 'second Cuba' used by trend in Nicaragua

Mr Stafford June 11 — A year after the over-throw of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, the struggle goes on in between those who move to a Marxist system and those who want a system and democracy.

Sandinist National Front, which is a year's uprising, has been on a leftist Cuba. They have committed themselves to a completely Marxist system in the future.

Statements made by the Sandinista Front, which is a year's uprising, has been on a leftist Cuba. They have committed themselves to a completely Marxist system in the future.

Some feared Nicaragua would be the last of a series of states that would spread Central American anarchy. The last of a series of states that would spread Central American anarchy. The last of a series of states that would spread Central American anarchy.

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delay in poll

June 11. — The latest has been the Army's response to the June election for at least President Lidia Cabrera's decision, which was a "new political force" in the country.

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an offer to resign as president if proved senile

Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill. Mr Reagan becomes ill.

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bars minister

June 11. — Norway has granted a visa to a Soviet-born Angolan airman who was killed in a crash in southern Angola on Sunday, according to an official announcement in Luanda.

29 die in air crash

June 11. — All 29 people on board were killed when a Soviet-built Angolan airman crashed in southern Angola on Sunday, according to an official announcement in Luanda.

Law Report June 11 1980

Woman objector fails to stop motorway

Lovelock v Minister of Transport
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Dunn

Even though the Secretary of State for the Environment might have failed to take a relevant consideration into account in giving his consent to the compulsory purchase of Green Belt land for the purposes of a motorway under section 6(3) of the Green Belt Act 1938, that would not render the consent a nullity. The consent would not be invalid until it was declared by the courts to be invalid.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Miss Lesley Lovelock, of Cranham, Upminster, Essex, against Mr Justice Waller's decision on March 11 of her application against the Minister of Transport for orders quashing, or suspending, the operation of compulsory purchase orders made by the Minister for the A13-A12 section of the M25 motorway.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

The Green Belt Act of 1938 provides by section 6(1) that before "Green Belt land" is acquired by a highway authority "for use for the purpose of their statutory powers" (b) where the land is proposed to be acquired otherwise than by agreement the authority shall first obtain the consent of the Minister to the initiation of proceedings for the compulsory purchase of the land.

Sir Frederick Corfield, QC, and Mr David Holgate for Miss Lovelock; Mr John Laws for the Minister.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS

said that for nearly 10 years the M25 had been under discussion. It was an orbital road round London; 32 miles were now open to the public, 15 miles were now under construction and about 30 miles were held up pending the court's decision. Because of that the appeal had been expedited.

The M25 was deserving of the highest priority, even in days when expenditure on other roads was being drastically curtailed. It was designed to carry traffic from the north round London, through the Dartford tunnel, and on to the Channel ports. The Government White Paper, *Policy for Roads: England 1980* (Cmd 7908), speaking of roads, which aided "economic recovery and development", said that the M25 was an "outstanding example". When completed it would "link up all the major routes radiating from the capital" and would "improve transport links with Europe and those to the London airports".

It had been held up because of the opposition of a very determined lady, Miss Lovelock, who had opposed it ever since the scheme was published in 1972. She had appeared at many public inquiries. She had appealed before the Court of Appeal (1979) RTR250. The Minister of Transport had made two compulsory purchase orders in September, 1979, after a public inquiry in the autumn of 1978. Miss Lovelock had sought to quash these orders.

Her strategy could be compared to a tennis match. She had won some games and lost some. Now it was match point. A new point which had not been taken before was under the Green Belt Act, 1938, which had been passed to preserve a "green belt" round London. The line of the M25 traversed land which had been declared to be "Green Belt" land.

One of the orders provided that 154 acres of Green Belt land were to be compulsorily acquired and made into a six-lane traffic highway. The Minister of Transport had to get the consent of the Secretary of State for the Environment under section 6 of the Act. He had given his consent in a letter of April 5, 1978. That consent was challenged. It was said that the consent was vitiated because the Minister, on his own confession, had failed to take into account a most relevant consideration — the need for the motorway.

Then a point had been taken regarding notices put in newspapers to let people know when to lodge objections to the compulsory purchase orders and proposed alternative routes. It was plain that the Ministry of Transport had missed up the dates. They put a public notice in the *Havering Post and Echo* of October 5, 1978, saying that any person who intended to propose an alternative route should send information about it to the Secretary of State by September 29, 1978. Yet the Minister was giving back the 11 days lost in the calendar, or he was going by Einstein's theory of relativity.

On the Green Belt point, it was the first case to come before the court under the 1938 Act. By section 6 there were saving provisions for the acquisition of land under certain statutory powers. For example, it was necessary for a new road, but any such development could not proceed without the consent of the Minister of Health, now the Secretary of State for the Environment.

By section 6 (3) the Minister before giving his consent had to "consider any objections". Miss Lovelock had objected because she said that there was no need for the motorway. She had inspired others to object. The objections had been heard. One objector registered a strong objection to the compulsory acquisition of Green Belt land for the motorway. In the absence of proof of need, this was a nullity. It was not a nullity until steps were taken to make it invalid. An order, even if not made in good faith, is still an act capable of legal consequences. Unless the necessary proceedings are taken at law to establish the cause of invalidity and to get it quashed, it will remain as effective as the most impeccable of orders. Lord Radcliffe in *Smith v East Elloe Rural*

of an environmental disaster". In all 230 objections had been lodged. The Secretary of State did consider the objections and gave his consent. On April 5, 1978, he said that he had considered the 230 objections, the main grounds of which were "that in the absence of proof of need for the motorway, destruction of Green Belt land and in particular farmland would be unjustified". The Secretary of State said that at an inquiry in 1973 the need for the motorway had been established.

He then said that "the view is taken that the question whether there is a need for the road is not one which the Secretary of State may properly consider under the Act of 1938". Having considered the objections he concluded that there was "no adequate or sufficient reason for him to withhold his consent under the section". A good deal of criticism could be directed at the way that the Minister had written the letter.

The Minister had to "consider any objections" but he did not need to go further and investigate those objections. The question was whether the objections fairly and reasonably related to the proposed development. They did not fairly so relate. Everything had been investigated beforehand; the need for the motorway had been firmly established and the Minister could say that there was no need for further investigation. So interpreted the consent was valid. But the wording was unfortunate and had given rise to an ingenious argument.

But even if the Minister had failed to take account of relevant considerations that did not make it a nullity. It was not a nullity until steps were taken to make it invalid. An order, even if not made in good faith, is still an act capable of legal consequences. Unless the necessary proceedings are taken at law to establish the cause of invalidity and to get it quashed, it will remain as effective as the most impeccable of orders. Lord Radcliffe in *Smith v East Elloe Rural*

District Council (1956) AC 736, 753.

The Minister had taken all the necessary steps. An inquiry had been held and a compulsory purchase order made on the belief that the consent was valid. It was impossible now to challenge the order on the ground that the requirement of section 6(3) had not been complied with.

Although Miss Lovelock had been entitled to take the point and had been allowed to take it, it was far too late for her to succeed now. She could have taken steps to get it quashed at an earlier date by taking steps for judicial review.

As to the point about the notices in newspapers, under section 54 of the Highways Act, 1971, Miss Lovelock had known that she could put forward an alternative route but she did not put one forward. The Minister and Inspector made it clear that alternative routes could be put forward at the inquiry. No one had had alternative routes to suggest. There was no ground for thinking that anyone was prejudiced, either substantially or at all, by the mistakes in the notices.

Both on the Green Belt point and the mistake in the notices, Miss Lovelock failed. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER, agreeing, said that the Secretary of State was under a duty to

consider objections and he had done so. He had rightly considered that the need for the motorway had already been established. His Lordship was of the opinion that there had been no breach of section 6(3) of the 1938 Act. If there had been a breach there was a presumption of validity about the consent given by the Minister. When the compulsory purchase order was made, it was properly made and could not be upset by any defect in the notice.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, also agreeing, said that the general question of the need for the motorway had been considered at a public inquiry in 1973. At a second public inquiry in 1978, Miss Lovelock had tried to reopen all the questions relating to the need for the motorway. She had appealed against the Inspector's report and recommendation and the appeal had been dismissed. It was plain that there was a need for the motorway and that the need continued. It was no part of the Secretary of State's function to investigate extraneous considerations independent of the Green Belt.

The Secretary of State had been right to refuse to reopen the question of the need for the motorway.

Solicitors: B. M. Birnberg & Co., Treasury Solicitor.

Breast cancer project grant

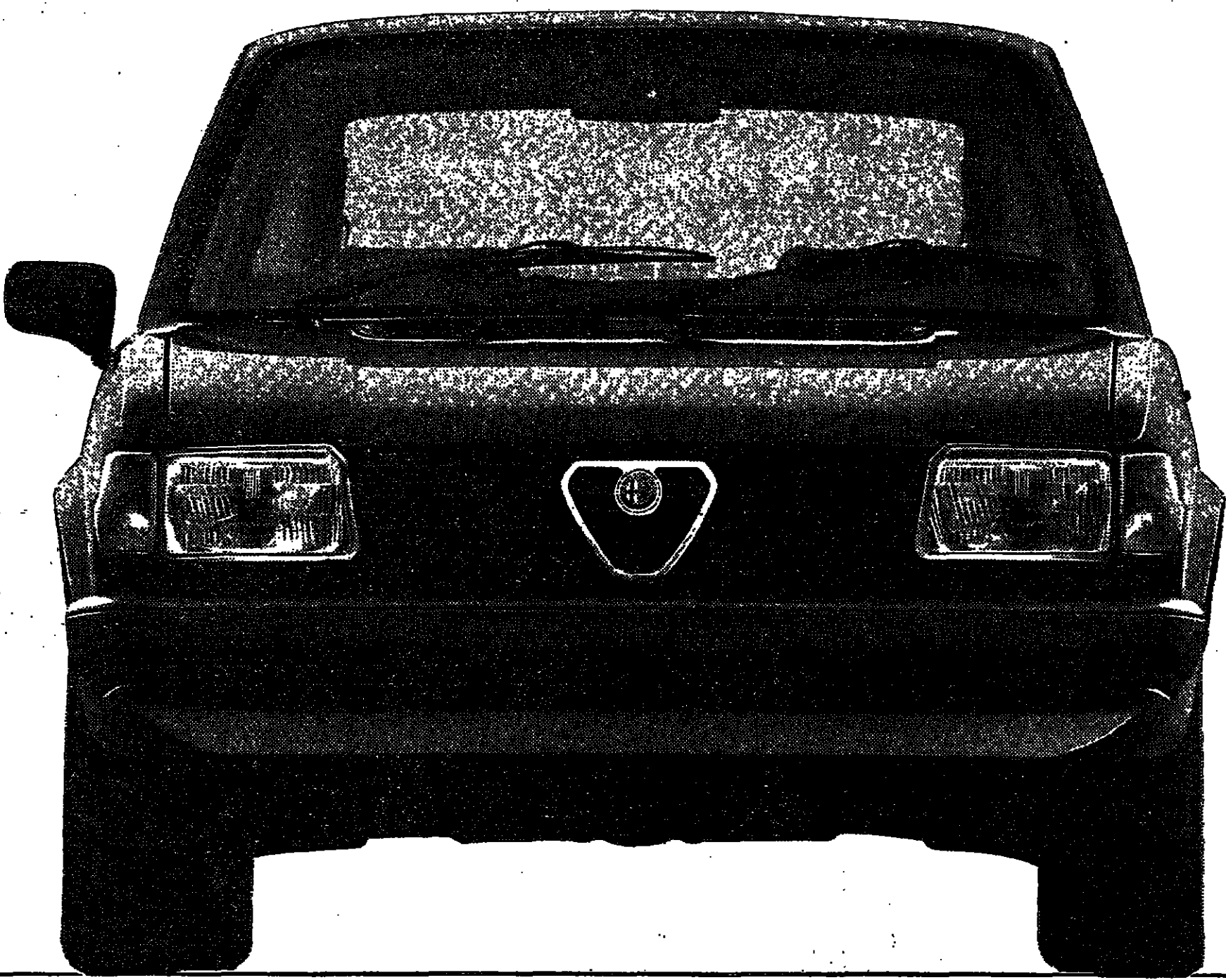
The Cancer Research Campaign has given a grant of £200,000 to the Edinburgh Breast Screening Project, to promote and evaluate a health education programme on breast cancer.

The project aims to make women aware of how they can contribute to their own health care.

Fewer eat dearer school meals

The number of children having school meals in Northamptonshire has fallen by half to 30,000. Price rose by a fifth to 55p a day at the start of term.

More than 150 canteen staff have been made redundant. A working party is studying the future of a canteen service at the county's 370 schools.



The new £4,100 Alfa Romeo.

Alfa Romeo's new 4 door Alfesud 1.3 & 1.5

In terms of sheer performance, it's very much the 'Sud which won *car* magazine's Car of the Decade award. But notice the new front air dam. The smoother, more slippery shape. And inside, you'll find even clearer instruments; better seats and trim; a clever device which lets you carry skis or other long objects inside the car; and more head and leg room than almost any other car in its class. Naturally, the famous AlfaPlus scheme continues

to offer one of the best aftercare packages in the business, while our corrosion protection is expensively thorough. Yet the price remains, in many people's opinion, something of a bargain. Test drive the Alfesud for the eighties today. If you're quick, you'll find one at your local dealer. And he's in Yellow Pages.

Alfa Romeo Customer Information, Freepost T5, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 9BR.



Alfa Romeo
The new Alfesud. From £4,100.

01-10-1960

THE ARTS

St Louis living the dream of an all-American Opera

me in Saint Louis, Louis
me at the Fair

side song of the best screen
ed Vincente Minnelli ever
ed inevitably flickers
gh the mind on the ap-
h to that Missouri city,
remains of the World's
of 75 years ago, which
ed everything from primi-
Filipino tribes to Count
McCormack in the Irish
on, towards which Judy
on sang her way: a few
ngs, one of which is now
rt Museum, a lake and
largest birdcage in the
But Minnelli's lyricists
bly got nowhere near the
st. The Louis of Saint
is pronounced not
y" but "Lewes", as in
ebourne.

Glyndebourne is the tag
ably attached to the Saint
Opera Festival, which
in mid-course. Practically
midsummers' American
celebration surrounded
a few strips of grass is
bed as "The Glynde-
of unassuming usually
tics as unfamiliar with
as those Minnelli lyric-
were with Missouri. It
is the Opera Theatre of
Louis encourages its pat-
on picnic on the lawn out-
side the theatre: a cold supper
unnet complete with an
prose how costs little
than 57/50, but a feast in
skat with champagne
ican) sets the consumer
30. And the theatres are
ilar size.

ester the differences
The Saint Louis house,
belongs to the university
ater Groves—did ever a
have a more encyclo-
pædia?—has a thrust
and a sunken pit, so that
is played in the three-
s round. All the perform-
es given in English and
ans practically without
an a home-grown
as. This summer's roster
s one Puerto Rican and
Canadian, but the net is
o wider than that.

rd Gaddes, who created
divel five years ago, is
out the only Englishman
ht, apart from Colin
h, who is directing *The
Flute* and *The Turn of
ew*. Gaddes had a brief
t Glyndebourne before
to the Santa Fe Opera
with John Crosby. When
e to Saint Louis in 1975
r had its orchestra but
else apart from the
al Opera, having to all
Merry, which plays *Your
d Best Musicals*, or some
n in one of the parks
ummer. He started with
a of \$130,000, which has
seen to a figure a few
short of \$1m, and in
t seasons could not even
to paper the house.
ter expenditure figures

ling North Hammersmith

Wardle

ew play David Williams
s the story of two lovers
in their families in Mel-
and move up country
idyllic retreat on the
New South Wales. After
ubs, the paradise turns
1 Frances who storms
me, only to relent when
s her to return and
am: which she does, just
s, before he dies of
attack.

ounds an insipid pro-
m the author of *Don't
ad The Club*, let me ad-
vise is a twenty-year age
ween the lovers, and
ank is in his mid-seventen
we first see him in
text of his premarital
oon. The play is indeed
ory: but it is one in
ve has to prove itself in
e of parental attach-
ing eyesight and hear-
gins, and impotence.

point, in short, is it a
ual work; and its
e scene comes in a Syd-
ery (where the newly-
ide in by masquerading
artist's parents) immedi-

Philpott File

Bakewell

he prime mover of our
the iron and bronze ages
s long and lingering
to time before the oil
finally engulfs our
e, environmental and
e values. When that
Trevor Philpott's fine
Musical a Multinational
and as a sane and fair
of how it all happened,
ready to be an historic

min I found the intro-
part dull. But sub-
episodes have opened
issues, linked difficul-
global locations that
business of a multi-

More Sleepless

Poly

Chaillet
Churchill is a sexually
ave playwright and her
port play is enough to
e an emotionally
lover from returning
comforts of a double
is exactly the distance
remains between two
even in a bed, that she
mining and, if what she
has the truthfulness
clinical study, it has the
ate edge of despair in
t shows.

fully it also has humour,



Eric Mills (Nanetta) and Jerry Hadley (Fenton) in *Falstaff*.

improved mightily. Gaddes,
though, has never veered from
his aim to provide a platform
for young native singers under
conditions which are likely to
develop their voices rather than
strain them. The conductor of
Falstaff, Bruce Ferden, took an
age-count of his cast and found
out that they averaged 31 sum-
mers a head; the figure for
The Magic Flute would be 26.
Probably three quarters of the
singers in Saint Louis at the
moment are performing their
roles on stage for the first time.

Richard Gaddes has two
main aims. "The first is to
provide opera for a city which
was starved of that art for a
long time. That had at
least one built-in advantage: by
starting from scratch there was
at least a chance of persuading
our audience from time to time
to try the unknown. The other
is to give performing experi-
ence to young American singers
in a theatre which is not too
large. I wanted to reverse the
trend of artists dashing off for
European engagements the
moment they had left college.
There are signs that is hap-
pening, although most of our
houses here are far too big."

So what do those appearing
in Saint Louis do when the
season closes at the end of
this month? Gaddes shrugs his
shoulders in resignation: "Most
of them rush off and
sing in large houses."

During his five years in
Saint Louis Gaddes has moved
his company from being a
small regional organization to
one which is very much in the
national spotlight, particularly
as far as talent-scouts from
other theatres are concerned.
All the productions are new
each year because there is
nowhere to store scenery once
the season is over, and the
repertory formula has become
fairly well established: one
Mozart, a meat and potatoes
work, a new opera and a ne-
glected one. Richard Gaddes
must be one of the very few
intendants in the world to
favour the double bill, which
he uses quite deliberately to
widen the range of what is on
offer.

This season's "neglected"
piece was to have been Prok-
fiev's one-act *Maddalena*, but
the question of rights proved
difficult and the project has
been postponed, perhaps until
next year. Saint Louis was left
with a hole to fill by the side
of the second half of the bill,
the Brecht-Weill *Seven Dead
Sins*, until one of Gaddes's
assistants came up with *Spies
and Ernst* by Emil von
Reznick.

There are several musicians
known as one-opera composers;
Reznick has the unhappy dis-
tinction of being a one-opera
composer, that is to *Donna
Diana*, a stand-by of light
music festivals the world over.
Reznick was 70 when he com-
posed *Spies and Ernst*, or *Fact*

ing North Hammersmith

Wardle

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s the story of two lovers
in their families in Mel-
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s her to return and
am: which she does, just
s, before he dies of
attack.

ounds an insipid pro-
m the author of *Don't
ad The Club*, let me ad-
vise is a twenty-year age
ween the lovers, and
ank is in his mid-seventen
we first see him in
text of his premarital
oon. The play is indeed
ory: but it is one in
ve has to prove itself in
e of parental attach-
ing eyesight and hear-
gins, and impotence.

point, in short, is it a
ual work; and its
e scene comes in a Syd-
ery (where the newly-
ide in by masquerading
artist's parents) immedi-

Philpott File

Bakewell

he prime mover of our
the iron and bronze ages
s long and lingering
to time before the oil
finally engulfs our
e, environmental and
e values. When that
Trevor Philpott's fine
Musical a Multinational
and as a sane and fair
of how it all happened,
ready to be an historic

min I found the intro-
part dull. But sub-
episodes have opened
issues, linked difficul-
global locations that
business of a multi-

More Sleepless

Poly

Chaillet
Churchill is a sexually
ave playwright and her
port play is enough to
e an emotionally
lover from returning
comforts of a double
is exactly the distance
remains between two
even in a bed, that she
mining and, if what she
has the truthfulness
clinical study, it has the
ate edge of despair in
t shows.

fully it also has humour,

or Fiction as it becomes in the
translation by Henry Pleasants,
a name well known to BBC
listeners and Herald Trib
readers. The premiere in Dres-
den in 1930 was conducted by
Fritz Busch.

On the page it looks a little
like the Prologue to Strauss's
Ariadne and the Saint Louis
set could easily have doubled
for that opera; on stage it has
more the flavour of a larky
version of the same composer's
Intermezzo. The scene is a
rehearsal of Rossini's *Otello*,
from which Reznick borrows
extensively—a dangerous prac-
tice quoting from composers
who write better tunes than
you do, yet more dangerous
still, surely, to have quoted
from Verdi's version. The
Orelio, who is not opera's
greatest actor, is provoked into
giving a moderately dramatic
display in the role by the
apparent philandering of his
wife, who happens to be playing
Desdemona. Reznick, who was
for a long time conductor of
the Berlin Opera, was clearly
getting his own back on some
of the *matres sacres* with
whom he had to tussle. Mel-
chior? Roswange? And he
equally clearly casts himself
in the role of Pausanias, the
repetitive and failed composer,
who briefly establishes a
brotherhood with the tenor in
their joint hatred of the critics.
Mark Tiar's sharp and well
drilled production makes much
of this.

Romeo and Juliet Coliseum

John Percival

There was Rudolf Nureyev last
Sunday on our television
screens, dancing *Romeo* in the
1965 film of Kenneth Mac-
Millan's Royal Ballet produc-
tion, and here he is this week
and next at the Coliseum, look-
ing hardly a day older, and
dancing *Romeo* in his own
production for Festival Ballet.

Judged purely for the qual-
ity of the dancing, Nureyev's
Romeo and Juliet has many
splendid moments and some
rough edges. But judged as
a theatrical production, it is
a knock-out: the only version
of Prokofiev's ballet in my ex-
perience and offhand I can
recall at least 10 that are really
faithful to Shakespeare's story
and characters.

Most of the principals in
Tuesday's revival were dancing
the roles they took at the bal-
let's creation. Patricia Ruanne
as Juliet, a slender, well-pro-
portioned young woman, matches
Nureyev's own full-blooded pas-
sion in the duets and brings a
powerful sense of tragedy to the
climaxes of the second and
third acts. Elizabeth Anderson
as her actively lecherous, go-
gonic plump nurse, matches
Valerie Aitken as an anxious
young Lady Capulet give her
a convincing home background.
Nicholas Johnson's desper-
ately funny Mercutio and Jonas

Beaux Arts Trio Wigmore Hall

Hilary Finch

A quarter of a century of
music-making, 5,000 per-
formances at the rate of 120 con-
certs a year, and teaching
besides, add up to a good
excuse for celebration. In their
twenty-fifth anniversary year
the Beaux Arts Trio repeated
on Tuesday in the Wigmore
Hall the programme they
played at their first concert in
Tanglewood in 1955—and cele-
brate they did.

The party started from the
opening notes of Beethoven's
op 1 No 1 Trio, spilling over
with high-strung energy,
bright with colours that put
Haydn the master firmly in the
background. However exciting
the vigorous peasant dance of
the Scherzo, the piano's won-
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bear a little too much; sounds
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The exhilaration continued
into Beethoven's op 70 "Ghost"
trio, its first movement radiant
with joy through Isidore
Cohen's exuberant double stop-
ping, and Bernard Greenhouse's
strongly-bowed entries; but for
me, the "ghost" in the second

Reznick's own melodies are
a little short-winded: like
Meyerbeer, he is adept at start-
ing off run and then seems
uncertain where to take them.
The hour-long score is thor-
oughly enjoyable rather than
thoroughly disingenuous. Alma
Jean Smith and Michael Myers
played the tenor and soprano
with panache, the operatic
equivalent of Rattigan's por-
trait of the Lunts in *Harlequi-
nade*, but the performance of
the evening was Marc Embree's
put-upon Peleleumann.

Fact or Fiction is well worth
the attention of other com-
panies, but I am constantly
surprised to find impatience
falling for the temptations of
the other half of the double
bill, the Brecht-Weill *Seven
Deadly Sins*. It may well have
looked and sounded impressive
with Losch and Lenya at the
premiere, but I have never seen
its case argued convincingly.
Saint Louis may well have been
attracted by the "Southern"
setting, as the two Annas go off
from Louisiana on their bizarre
American itinerary. But it was
clear that Brecht knew nothing
about the Mississippi and, on
the evidence of this production
choreographed by James Cun-
ningham, the Mississippi does
not know much about
Brecht. The dancing Anna,
Jennifer Donohue, cut a cred-
ible figure, but the singing
Anna was woefully miscast.
Every festival is entitled to one
lemon. This was it. Oddly, it
was played after the Reznick:
the order must be reversed.

The season's opener, *The
Magic Flute*, inaugurated a
cycle of Mozart operas. *Figaro*
comes next summer, followed
by *Così*, directed by Jonathan
Miller, the year after. The
theatre is the ideal size for
Mozart and the great merit of
Colin Graham's production is
clarity and immediacy. He
goes to admirable lengths to
outline the dealings between
Sarasstro and the Queen of the
Night that were going on before
the curtain rises and is abetted
by a very singable transition
newly commissioned from
Andrew Porter, which I suspect
has become somewhat Ameri-
canized on its way to the stage.
"I got lucky," says Papageno,
and his Papagena has stepped
out of the opera house. On the
other hand Mr Graham allows
himself too many vulgarities: a
make-shift dragon, Disney
animals, and clanking skeletons
for the trials of Tamino and
Papageno. John Conklin's sets
were similarly a mixture of
good taste (the emblems of the
sun and moon, the seagull on
which the action takes place)
and garishness.

The vocal side needs no such
reservations. Saint Louis
assembled a cast, young, good-
looking, fast-moving, in which
there were no weaknesses. Vin-
son Cole's Tamino, sung
with a fine, clear tone, a model
of musical good manners; Sheri
Greenwald, who is also play-

ing the Governess in this week's
production of *The Turn of the
Screw*, brought a welcome
touch of anxiety and neurosis
to Fennina, who after all has a
lot to worry about—she will
surely soon be heard in Brit-
ain; John Davies made a neat
little musical-comedy figure out
of Papageno; Roseann Del
George after an edgy first act
gave a virtuoso account of the
Queen of the Night's second
aria. Once again Marc Embree,
one of the company's best
singers, caught the ear as the
Sprecher. Only the conducting,
heavy and inflexible, let down
the musical side of this *Flute*.

The orchestra sounded much
better under Bruce Ferden in
Falstaff the next night. It is
not the easiest of opera to pro-
duce on the open stage and an
excess of movement in time
to the music betrayed the
choreographic training of
Rhoda Levine, the director. But
she has pace, an excellent sense
of fun and a horror of boredom.
The audience paid tribute to
these skills by their reception
of this masterpiece which is
not always accessible on first
hearing. The Nanetta and Pen-
elope scored highest marks, per-
haps inevitably in a young
company: Jerry Hadley has
much in common with his
Glyndebourne counterpart this
summer. Max Rene Cossetti
while hampered, Eric Mills,
was a delight. Carlos Navarro is
potentially an interesting Ford,
but should beware of forcing his
voice. Maurice Brown's *Falstaff*
was more lecher than drunkard.
His timbre a shade fuzzy on the
night I heard him, *Falstaff*
though is an ensemble opera
and it was the ability of this
cast to perform with rather
than against one another which
made this such an invigorating
evening.

In its fifth year Saint Louis
Opera Theatre has almost com-
e of age. Its main deficiency at
the moment is orchestral: it
needs young conductors of the
calibre of the excellent young
singers on stage, particularly if
it is to go ahead with the pres-
ent plan to stage the American
premieres of *Gloriana* next sum-
mer. The answer probably is to
engage one operationally experi-
enced conductor to set the
standards.

Richard Gaddes has created
for two months in the year an
opera company with specific
and wholly admirable aims.
Characteristically, he is
exceptionally modest about what
he has achieved: "We have to
be careful not to pretend we
are something we are not. Saint
Louis has not yet reached the
point where I can say 'It's
really going' and take a rest.
We're not a major festival,
we're a place for young Ameri-
can singers. And if, in the
process of providing them with
a platform, we can produce some-
thing that is definitive then I'll
be very happy."

John Higgins

Segal's first season at Bournemouth

Tipper's *A Child of our Time*
will be among the works pre-
sented by the Bournemouth
Symphony Orchestra in its
1980-81 season, which will be
the inaugural season of Uri
Segal as principal conductor of
the orchestra. Ronald Thomas
is taking over as musical direc-
tor, and the Bournemouth
Sinfonietta. Artists appearing
with the orchestras include
André Tchaikovsky, Emanuel
Ax, Dimitri Alexeev, Maurice
Hanson, Serge Baudo, Rudolph
Barshai, Louis Frémaux and
Paavo Berglund.

During the coming month he
is due to dance every perform-
ance at the Coliseum, with two
programmes of the Zurich Bal-
let, succeeding *Romeo* during
the second half of the run. He
looks in fine form for his mar-
athon.

Festival Ballet's orchestra,
under David Coleman's brisk
direction, surprised on Tues-
day with the good standard of musical
accompaniment which
the Béjart company accustomed us
to in that theatre last week. It
is a long work but the time
passes quickly.

Beaux Arts Trio Wigmore Hall

Hilary Finch

A quarter of a century of
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Harper/Baker Aldeburgh Festival

William Mann

While Benjamin Britten was
recuperating after his heart
operation, unable as yet to
resume composition, he turned
to the works of his boyhood
and was persuaded that, given
some grammatical touch-
ing-up, some might be worth per-
forming again one day. A case
in point is the set of *Four
French Songs* for soprano and
orchestra, which Heather
Harper sang at Snape on Tues-
day night with the English
Chamber Orchestra under
Stewart Bedford. Britten was
in his fifteenth year when he
set the poems by Hugo and
Verlaine; they were the first
fruits of his composition
lessons with Frank Bridge, and
they find him already drawn to
poetry in a foreign language,
and to song with orchestral
accompaniment, regular fea-
tures of his adult creative
work.

They are also remarkably
assured in technique and expres-
sion for a boy of 14, the voice
parts grateful, dovetailed into
the orchestral music with some
sophistication, not simply
melody with accompaniment.
The handling of full orchestra
is sophisticated, not less so
because we can hear the music
that the boy knew, and chose
to imitate—Debussy in "Nuits
de Juin" quite consistently,

LSO/Previn Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

Still retaining his association
with the London Symphony Or-
chestra, André Previn returned
on Tuesday for the first of six
concerts spread over the next
four weeks. He was originally
billed to conduct Brahms and
Tchaikovsky, but that pro-
gramme underwent a curious
total metamorphosis, to yield
eventually Prokofiev and Rach-
maninov with only the key of
the violin concerto D, staying
the same. There was hardly
cause for complaint, however
when the change gave Mr
Previn the chance to indulge
repertory he does best.

Given his preference for the
romantic, it was not surprising
that, of the three works on the
programme, Prokofiev's Classi-
cal Symphony seemed least to
have been rehearsed. The vio-

Mexico Philharmonic Albert Hall

Max Harrison

It seemed unfortunate that the
Mexico City Philharmonic did
not include more works by
Central American composers in
their Tuesday evening concert.
This was the first time in 21
years that London had heard a
Mexican orchestra, and *Sense-
maya* by Silvestre Revueltas
went excellently, whereas in
such very familiar pieces as
Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto
No 2 and the Symphony No 5
of Tchaikovsky they were
bound to suffer in comparison
with the numerous more
seasoned ensembles heard here.

Only a few pieces by Revu-
eltas are known to me, from
records, and I am unable to say
whether he deserves his usual
labelling as the Barrok of
Mexico. On hearing the pleas-
ingly outlandish *Sensemaya* for
the first time in person, it
struck me as being not a mere
imitation of stylistic styles
but rather a stylized distillation

elsewhere some touches of post-
Wagnerian English music and a
bland manner which the tea-
cher would recognize more
easily than a listener 52 years
later.

In their own right they
are good songs, especially
"Sageesse", though young Ben
was evidently unaware that
Verlaine's poem is about a
young convict in prison.
"L'enfance" is evocatively en-
hanced by instrumental quota-
tions from French traditional
songs. The older master cor-
rected some faulty word-setting,
but evidently did not need to
improve much in the textures
or forms of 1928. Miss Harper,
much in sympathy with this
early Britten, also gave fascinat-
ing accounts of early songs by
Berg (with whom young Britten
tried in vain to study at post-
graduate level).

Earlier in the day Dame
Janet Baker had given a brief
recital with Marcus Lepp, in-
troducing to this country a
song-cycle composed for her by
the American Dominick Argento
to extracts from *The Diary of
Virginia Woolf*.
It is always a lesson to ob-
serve Dame Janet in musical
combat, whether her formid-
able, dauntless artistry is
ranged against the current
transformations of her vocal in-
strument (as last Sunday), or
against recalcitrant musical
material, as in the Argento. The
idea is promising, and the
method, the sheer musical in-
vention all too often, the
singer's eloquence did much to
conceal the ordinariness of the
music.

lins were prone to squeak in
the first two movements, and
generally there was a lack of
the polish, exactitude and dash
needed to show this exercise as
something fresh and without
which it sounded a chore.

Things went much better in
the same composer's first violin
concerto where Kyung-Wha
Chung challenged the orchestra
to excel themselves in purity
and finesse. Mr Previn and his
players responded with glorious
transparent textures and, in the
central Scherzo, a daring bril-
liance.

Coming after the interval,
Rachmaninov's Third Symphony
appeared even more cosmopolitan
a product than the works
of Prokofiev's early Russian
years with a brassy bravado that
comes easily to scores written
for American orchestras, no
matter what their provenance.
Besides encouraging this, Mr
Previn had his players swooning
and scurrying, dragging and
dancing, in the mood of this
most rambling symphony took
them. What else can one do?

of them. This "Chant to Cure a
Snake" was originally written
for voice and chamber or-
chestra in 1937, though we heard
the version for large orchestra,
without voice, made a year
later. Percussion and brass pre-
dominate, and the brilliant
coloured effect is barbaric yet,
paradoxically, tightly con-
trolled.

Not surprisingly, the con-
ductor, Fernando Lozano, ob-
tained what sounded like a
highly idiomatic interpretation
of this, but considerable reser-
vations must be expressed about
the other performances, espe-
cially of Rachmaninov's concerto.
The various sections of the
orchestra were quite well
matched and ensemble was fair,
yet there was little life to the
sound as a whole, little anima-
tion to the phrasing.
There was some good solo
playing, such as that from the
first horn and first clarinet,
but at climactic points, like the
final appearance of the second
subject of the finale, the effect
was one of stiffness. Under
these circumstances the soloist,
Joaquin Achucarro, cannot be
blamed for giving a routine
performance.

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 250 duals: 6000; 61.47; CSF: 20.07.
 250 duals head, J. WOOD, M. Noyes.
 1.45 13.45 DOMEDED STAKES 1 1/2
 9-5 maidens: 11.145; 1m 30 (10yds):
 10.00; 2m 30 (10yds): 10.00; 3m 30
 Mary-Mary MARY (MRS A. John-
 son) 8-6
 1.45 13.45 11-8 1m 30 (10yds)
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 10.

On the morning of 20th April 1978, Paul Oldfield arrived at Birmingham City Hall, took out his double bass and proceeded to pluck and bow his way through Schubert's Trout Suite.

With the promise of an audition with the Royal Philharmonic a mere 3 weeks away, he needed to be note perfect.

After practising for some hours, Mr Oldfield decided to break for lunch. And, having tucked up his bass, he locked it in his rehearsal room.

Out of harm's way. Or so he thought.

As fate would have it, in his absence, and without warning, the central heating system went quietly berserk.

With the result that Mr Oldfield returned to find his double bass half-baked.

The heat had fried the resin, warped the wood and shrivelled the strings.

Three days later, the claim arrived at our local branch of Commercial Union.

At which point we decided the simplest, speediest solution would be to replace Mr Oldfield's double bass with a new one.

Mr Oldfield, however, thought different. And said so, in writing:

"To be without one's normal instrument can actually affect one's peace of mind like a major emotional upheaval."

Since Mr Oldfield's "normal instrument" was clearly of more value to him than any replacement we might offer, we immediately agreed to organise repairs.

We made and paid for all the arrangements to take Mr Oldfield and his bass to London, where we tracked down the experts to see to the damage.

The following week we covered the cost of his return journey and that of his double bass. Which, we hasten to add, had been lovingly restored to its former glory.

Again at our own expense.

In time and in tune for the Royal Philharmonic.

Though we can't always promise to sort out a claim with such speed and so little fuss, at times when it would be so much easier to put a problem to the bottom of the pile, we're still more likely to put ourselves out.



Whether we're covering the loss of a wedding ring or an oil rig, the principle's the same.

You see, we don't just look after bass players. We have many more strings to our bow.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.

When Mr Oldfield refused our offer of a new double bass, we pulled all the strings to repair his old one.

Ronald Butt

Intolerance: the new face of Socialism

Public morality takes many forms, and which one an individual adopts probably has more to do with personal chemistry than with pure reasoning—which is why some are born to be little socialists, and others something else. Left-wing moral instincts demand collective deeds of public goodness by the state, but are suspicious of private acts of charity, collective as well as individual.

This attitude, I suspect, is at bottom determined not simply by a fear that private charity undermines what could be better organized by the state, but by a feeling that somehow the process of giving and accepting voluntarily is humanly demeaning, whereas the redistributive provisions of public social activity, being available as of right, are not.

Some such notion, I suppose, underlies the amazingly crass statement by a Labour Lewisham councillor that contributions from the public to the young police officer who was seriously maimed in a bomb atrocity were "misguided" on the grounds that "if this young man needs money for treatment, it should be provided centrally out of government funds" where expenditure which ignores the therapeutic value in such a case of genuinely felt individual acts of kindness.

There are few, one would hope, who would descend to this degree of insensitivity. Yet many on the left would not dissent from the analysis offered by Mr Brian Sedgmore, a philosopher of the left, in his Fabian lecture on the moral basis of socialism a few years ago, when he observed: "In politics, love and compassion are charitable concepts and charity, whether it is nineteenth century charity or twentieth century welfare, hides a multiplicity of sins many of which are a positive hindrance to the development of socialism. All too often it debilitates rather than expands this human spirit. All too often it is a substitute for socialist action."

A corollary of all this is, of course, that if a man should feel no obligation (except as a voting citizen providing for the welfare state, or presumably, as a personal friend) to help others by private activity, he should certainly not stir to help himself or his own im-



Mr Kevin McNamara (left) who infuriated his constituency party, and Labour's education spokesman, Mr Neil Kinnock—an obsession



mediate family, however much he may feel that the provisions of the state fall short of their individual needs.

Hence, of course, the rage that greeted Mr Mark Carlisle's suggestion that parents might make voluntary contributions to their children's schools which the head-teacher would be as free to use for extra library or classroom books as for the musical instruments or cricket bats on which money raised by the activity of parents is customarily spent. The suggestion was instantly interpreted as signifying the thin end of an evil Tory wedge designed (in the context of the cut in state spending) to undermine the principle of free education.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the metaphor-weaving left-wing education spokesman for the Labour Party, who usually sounds as intoxicated by his own verbiage as any character out of Dylan Thomas was particularly affronted. He was even inspired to talk about schools so starved of books and equipment that

the children are forced to draw lots for their use—though he has so far refused to say which these schools are.

But on what ground is Mr Kinnock chiefly outraged? Is it the concept of self-help that he principally dislikes, for fear that some schools with parents more enthusiastic in their fundraising than others should get ahead of those schools less fortunate? Or does he feel simply that if the state cannot spend enough then no other fundraising should be permitted to make good the difference?

Either way, we have an obsession with theoretical equality at the expense of real live individuals which is on par with the decision of the Bechtel education authority to refuse a grammar school place to an 11-year-old boy because he had been coached by his mother—against which Mr Edward Heath has so rightly protested. What, of course, offends Mr Kinnock and others like him is that children with parents more willing to help than others should benefit—to which I can see no

logical solution except a system of state inspectors who visit homes regularly to make sure that children with parents of any class who give then undue encouragement should be penalized in school by some kind of handicap system.

Which brings me to the most tortuous case of all—that of the left-wing Labour MP for Hull Central, Mr Kevin McNamara, who has infuriated his constituency party by sending two of his sons to Ampleforth. It is, of course, hard not to feel a certain distaste for Mr McNamara's double standards. We cannot avoid suspecting also, when Mr McNamara justifies himself as "just a parent doing the best for his children", that as a Labour politician he would not have granted the same indulgence to somebody else's children on the same grounds. But none of this is the real point in question.

What is at issue is that the Hull Labour Party should demand that Mr McNamara should place the interests of his children below a notional

adherence to an egalitarian educational policy, and that Mr McNamara should thereby be driven to such pious and unconvincing excuses as those he adopted. He says that his boys are going to Ampleforth because they are Catholic and musical, and cannot get that sort of education elsewhere.

And so they have taken and passed the highly selective Ampleforth scholarship examination.

But why should tolerated selection be by musical ability and not by mathematics or classics—or, indeed, by academic ability generally? What about a parent who wishes to send his children with special ability to an independent school on those grounds?

What has Mr McNamara to say to the (socialist or non-socialist) parent who wishes to send his children to an independent school because the local urban state school seems academically inadequate? What has he to say to those who, on such grounds, might want to use the Government's assisted

places scheme? Only, I suppose, that he supports Labour's plan to abolish it.

Mr McNamara says, indeed, that he wants Ampleforth to be "integrated" into the state system. But how can it be integrated into the 100 per cent comprehensive system which is Labour's aim, without destroying the special and selective element which is its attraction for Mr McNamara's sons?

Which brings us back to the local malignity of the fact that Mr McNamara's sons are going to Ampleforth. He is proposing to drive them out of existence by means of the pressures to choose how their children shall be educated, and to try, by their own efforts, to fulfil that choice. He and a Labour working party propose to put it to the Labour Conference this year that a future Labour government would charge full fees at university to those who had used the independent schools without a given period at state schools.

Mr Kinnock pretends that he does not want to shut down the independent schools. "We want these institutions with the facilities that they have to be available to all the children in the country instead of being locked away behind a price tag." So every child, it seems, is to have a chance of going to Eton—but for the playing fields and not for the mode of education.

The real aim, of course, is to abolish the essential character of independent education and to ease all parents out of any real decisions—even to preventing their buying a few books!

Mr Kinnock and his mean-minded friends will fail. They may abolish the independent schools—but they will still fail for they cannot stop some parents from providing their children with the education which they think right and suitable—even if it has to be given in a hole and a corner, and with the curtains drawn.

Labour's proposals for education are symptomatic of a more basic intolerance. It is time that the Labour left, in its fight for the soul of the party, told us what it really feels about individual liberty and responsibility—and if it refuses, we must keep asking.

Can Mr Reagan snatch the Jewish vote?

Americans are currently both bewildered and depressed. The long litany of their disappointments includes inflation, unemployment, the hostages in Iran and, most acutely, the presidential election. The apparent intractability of most of the problems has demoralized a public conditioned to an implicit belief in American omnipotence and, in these circumstances, November's election comes as something of a relief for it is, at least, within national control.

But that too, is unusually perplexing for this time there appear to be three rather than the usual two possible results. The intervention of Mr John Anderson may deny both front-runners a majority of the electoral college votes and, in that event, the House of Representatives may have to choose.

As a result, few pundits are prepared to offer any forecast or even cautious guesses about the outcome. In many conversations in Washington and New York I heard only one unanimous prediction. William Safire, the Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist of *The New York Times* was confident that "if Carter loses New York he'll lose the election." If that is so, the votes of New York's Jews, 11-12 per cent of the total, could be conclusive.

The three probable main presidential contenders in November, Mr Carter, Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr Anderson, seem to agree for they are already competing intensely for the support of New York's Jewish community. They are all aware that those votes will be determined by a multiplicity of factors, among them being purely Jewish concerns and traditional party loyalties.

Although many Jews have risen in the economic scale during the past decade, they remain in the liberal political camp and habitually vote against their presumed economic interests. They have traditionally voted liberal Democrat, but with variations depending on the degree of commitment of the Democratic candidate to the cause of Israel.

In 1964 and 1968 an overwhelming 90 per cent of Jewish votes went to Mr Johnson and Mr Humphrey, whose records on Israel were unassailable. Mr McGovern believed to be cool on the subject, attracted only 65 per cent in 1972. Four years later Mr Carter received about 80 per cent. Will he in 1980 receive 90 per cent, 65 per cent or the least? The floating Jewish vote of 25 per cent or more may decide the New York result and therefore the election.

Jewish liberals will find it difficult to pull the voting machine lever for Mr Reagan, the former Governor of California, and even those leaning towards conservatism see him as politically too far out.

On the other hand, he is acceptable to some Jews on the right while his views on Israel make a considerable appeal to the more ethnic Jewish voter. Where Mr Reagan differs from the other candidates on this issue is the reason he gives for being pro-Israel. In consonance with his general trend of *realpolitik* he bases American support on national self-interest. He sees Israel as the only stable democracy in the Middle East and as a barrier to Soviet penetration. It is therefore to be defended in the American strategic interest.

To many Jews that sounds like a much more dependable basis than the United States' Israel relationship that moral obligation, traditional friendship or guilt. Moreover, some find it reassuring that Mr Reagan includes Jewish leaders among his entourage.

The New York Jews who will vote for Mr Reagan on these grounds will be supplemented—if a vote for Mr Anderson is thought of as wasted—by the ABCs (Anybody But Carter) who will press the lever reluctantly. But the voting machine will only record the vote, not the reluctance.

The liberal attitudes and record of Mr Anderson, an Illinois Republican congressman who is running for the presidency as an independent,

make a strong appeal to Jews, as does his voting for Israel during 20 years in Congress.

As part of his effort, Jewish support he sp May to the major league. He went beyond conventional statements of on Israel and pledged, president, he would re Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and move the States embassy there. Applause which greeted assurance faded as he that it would have to "the conclusion of the making process". The stance of the major organizations were no sure that the promise qualified, meant very n

Mr Anderson is also a difficult time explained what is becoming known "Jesus amendment" again Christian, he in an amendment to the tion early in his congressional career recognizing the Jew and Jew of Jesus Saviour nations . . . and

"When asked about March, for the first his campaign, he did as a youthful indiscre said he had introduced only one amendment in later emerged that he introduced it in 1963 :

To Jewish leaders, Mr son admits that the r was an ill-advised mis vigorously affirms the the separation of ch state, which has no defenders than the J, asserts that religion have no place in a campaign. But the likely to cause him o Jewish supporters, he it will not be exploit because of Mr A honesty in dealing wi because it could be a t word gaining him ground in the quarters.

In the excessive language, a shaming it bumper, while a sh accident-prone. The illustration of usage when a waiter spills a customer, the white shirtlet and the cu children, and the cu several groups recently be to lively arguments as of these descriptions President.

Neither is calculat spire much confidence rating is likely to in the campaign prog Mr Carter can poin record of achievement his opponents can do promises. And, as far as concerned, his rec means negligible. he can claim credit Israel's peace n most hopeful can history, as well as to assist economic aid he has given it.

Everybody here tel at present, Mr C "dead" for the Jew of his actions have them, particularly the the anti-Israel Unites resolution to March later revoked. He "dead" now but, as comes no new m and clinches the nomi could well enjoy at partial resurrectio November.

Even so, if the campaign prospers u now seems prob receives the backing York's Liberal Ps Anderson could we serious damage on and thereby hand N and the President's re change if, somehow, able autonomy plan West Bank emerged election. Such a rewa persistence could help the President's pre as an incompetent. The last word o electoral attitudes ca my New York ta "Thank God," he "that only one of the elected."

William J

Bernard Levin

Cheerfulness, but at what a price

Yesterday, I went into some detail about the unofficial Polish publishing house, NOWA (which is by no means the only such clandestine organisation in that country, but is the largest, measured by volume of output), and of the sufferings of Miroslaw Chojek, its chief organiser. In a land where a published word is subject to rigorous censorship ("published" in this context meaning printed, spoken in any reproducible form, or filmed), right down to newspaper marriage announcements and in which no private citizen may buy any form of printing or duplicating equipment or materials, the effort and courage required to put out anything at all in *zamiatka* form are beyond the imaginations of our own society, particularly those in it who produce Trotskyite broadsheets in complete legality (and sometimes I wouldn't wonder with the aid of a grant from Camden Council), and have the impudence to call themselves the "underground" press.

But the account I gave of NOWA's work does not exhaust the catalogue of difficulties in the path of Poles who want to keep the truth alive in permanent form. Today, I want to describe in detail a couple of episodes in the life of NOWA and its chief publisher which, though in some ways undoubtedly comic, do, I think, bring home the reality of life in a Soviet colony more vividly and memorably than many a thousand word of polemic.

In the first place, anyone

known to work for NOWA is kept under surveillance, and also subjected to various forms of harassment or persecution—arbitrary and repeated arrests, dismissal from jobs, random searches of dwelling-places. Those who own the flats in which NOWA carries on its clandestine activities are treated similarly (obviously, no private citizen can, without authorization, rent office space). But this strikes the flower of free Polish publishing at the head; to strike at the root the political police confiscate, wherever they find any of the duplicating equipment on which NOWA's publications are printed.

For every action, observed Newton, there is an equal and opposite reaction. The publishers of NOWA never use the same place for long, moving their equipment constantly to prevent the authorities tracking it down. They have also neatly taken a leaf out of the book of the police; they keep a dossier of the registration-numbers of surveillance-police cars. Those working for NOWA, and on their way to the "office", watch out for such listed cars behind them, and when they spot any, take appropriate evasive action.

To this technique the police matched one of their own; they tried to trap the NOWA people into buying a duplicator (an illegal transaction), by sending one of their agents to offer such a machine for sale. The agent came to Chojek and offered a duplicator for 10,000 zlotys. Chojek guessed that the man



Mr Gierke: censoring every line.

was a spy, but the machine itself was so valuable a prize that he worked out a method of biting Gierke's man to a price of 2,000 zlotys. Then, having arranged the deal and the handing-over of the equipment, he drove to the rendezvous, paid the money, collected the machine and drove off. He was followed of course, but so were the followers—by Chojek's colleagues. He drove out of Warsaw, approached a bend at speed, turned the corner, and in the few moments during which he was invisible to the police, threw the machine, wrapped in sackings,

into a ditch. The police followed him as he sped on; and the gleaners came behind.

The authorities, however, were not deterred by their defeat. Some time later they tried the same trick again, but this time they sent their men with a duplicator too big to be thrown out of a car window. For every action, however . . .

Again, Chojek beat the spy down (in this aspect of the transaction, of course, he couldn't lose, because the agent's job was to get Chojek to take the machine, and he was obviously under instruction to go on lowering the price until Chojek was willing to close the deal). This time, our hero arranged to meet the vendor for the exchange outside Warsaw's St John's Cathedral, on a Sunday. The money was handed over, the large wooden box likewise; the police watchers narrowed their eyes; so did the watchers of the watchers. Chojek lugged the box into the cathedral, in which there just happened to be a crowd of his friends and co-workers, together with a hinterland of their relations. Shortly afterwards, Chojek emerged from the church, still lugging the box, loaded it into his car, and drove off, followed. He drove short, aimlessly, under a tree, and was eventually stopped by his pursuers, who naturally searched the car and were dismayed to find it bare not only of duplicators but even of the wooden box. The latter had been taken to pieces during the

aimless drive, and thrown, bit by bit, out of the window; the former had been taken to pieces inside the cathedral, where it had of course been left behind, by Rabbi's friends and relations, stowed bit by bit in various shopping-bags and briefcases, and thus taken out of the building for reassembly later. NOWA lives! (And not only lives, but duplicates.)

It makes, I think you may agree, a diverting tale. Till Eulenspiegel meets The Good Soldier Schweik. And all Resistance literature from the Second World War is shot through with the same extraordinary feeling—that amid the hideous horror, the *nequissimae* were laughing their heads off. On the other hand, falling into the hands of the Gestapo was a far less diverting experience, and the same goes, *mutatis mutandis*, for Gierke's thugs. In Bombay, a couple of years ago, when India had not long been freed from Mrs Gandhi's dictatorship, I met a group of (mostly young) people who had been active, in various ways, in the underground opposition to her rule. Some of them had been in prison, some physically maltreated. Yet as they spoke of their experiences I heard the same note of amusement somewhere in it, and eventually said so, comparing this extraordinary aspect of their experiences to those of European resistors during the Second World War. They laughed, and agreed that it was indeed so; even while they lived in fear or in suffering.

They had smiled. "But you know, Mr Levin," said one of them when the laughter subsided, "it is a very expensive way of keeping oneself amused."

And so indeed it is, whether in Hitler's Europe or Brezhnev's Poland. And because the Biggles-like cheerfulness that inevitably breeds in at the recouping of such a story as the Tale of Two Duplicators is apt to dominate any consideration of the truth about the way resistance in Poland actually operates, and what the penalties for it are, let us remember that it is not really much fun to live every day in a vile imperialist possession of the world's vilest and cruelest imperial power, even if no defiance of that power or its local satraps is undertaken, much less if it is. Miroslaw Chojek and those who work with him in NOWA (the organization that defends and supports all those in trouble with the regime for any political reason) or in the free publishing house, NOWA, are indeed heroes; it is not every day that they fool their oppressors in the fashion I have related, but it is every day that they go in fear of arrest, beatings, imprisonment and even death. It is indeed a very expensive way of keeping oneself amused, and no less expensive when it is a matter of keeping a tiny candle of freedom burning in the long night of Eastern Europe.

(Concluded)

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LONDON DIARY

Solved, the Bletchley Park papers enigma

A great deal has been revealed and written about the unscrambling of the wartime Enigma machine, perhaps the greatest single breakthrough ever achieved by British intelligence. But whatever happened to the original documents in the affair—the raw transcripts of the German signals decoded at Bletchley Park?

Alas, it has just come to light that they no longer exist. They were destroyed 27 years ago. For this discovery I am indebted to Michael Latham, who as well as being Conservative MP for Melton is a keen historian and has played a prominent part in ensuring that all Second World War intelligence papers that can be released without jeopardizing national security have been deposited in the Public Record Office for the benefit of scholars.

The flood of documents, code-named "Ultra", based on messages transmitted on the German Enigma machine, and now available at the PRO are, it seems, mere summaries of the originals passed down the teleprinter wire to Whitehall.

The original German signals, as Latham learned from a former official at Bletchley Park, were bound daily into what were called "German books". He wanted to know where these were kept and contacted Ian Gow, the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary. Gow asked Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, about it.

Sir Robert told Gow that the German books had been destroyed in 1953 "in the knowledge that the record was, in all significant respects, rendered completely by the retention of the translated texts and the messages to commands".

I think it a great pity that the originals of some of the intelligence service's finest work have been lost. It is particularly so, particularly as the service has recently acquired itself a rather bad name over the Jack Kane Hong Kong revelations.

Match play

A BBC radio team has left London for Italy to cover the European Football Championship. But this is no squad of hyperbolic sports reporters on their way to shower the listeners with Colemanisms: it is a small contingent from the

drama department off to write and record a play whose plot will depend on England's fortunes in the tournament.

Tony Osoba, the black Scottish actor familiar to viewers of *Porridge* and *Charles Endell Esquire*, had the idea of following two Scots supporters to the World Cup in Argentina, and making a play of their adventures. But the BBC declined to pay his fee, which is perhaps just as well in view of what happened to his team.

Now the idea has found favour at a slightly less expensive venue. Osoba will be accompanied to the matches in Turin, Naples and Rome by fellow actor and writer Neville Smith, and a tape recorder. The play will develop as they go along, and they hope to intersperse their lines with a certain amount of documentary off-the-cuff speech from real fans they meet along the way. The 75-minute finished drama, be it tragedy or comedy, will go out on Radio 4 less than a week after the final match in Rome.

Jane Morgan, the director, told me that although the play itself had yet to be constructed, the titles had already been agreed. It will be called either "Over the Moon" or "Sick as a Parrot."

Hymn or Her?

With a full-scale official revision of the Methodist hymnbook currently under way, a group of women within the church have seized the opportunity to press for a change in what they regard as the blatantly sexist nature of religious language.

Judith Mabel, a Methodist ordained from Birmingham and a member of the unofficial group which met last week to draw up a report for presentation to the Church's texts committee, told me yesterday that it was not only the constant reference to the Deity as a male that they objected to, but the large number of hymns which seem to ignore the possibility that female worshippers might be present.

Thus, when the minister announces "Rise up, O men of God", should two-thirds of the congregation remain seated? Miss Mabel and her group are recommending that such hymns should be excluded altogether from the new edition, having decided that "Rise up, O girls of God", sounds as bad, if not worse.

Other hymns, they think, could stand some alteration without damage to their style. Charles Wesley's "Pleased as men with man to dwell" from "Hail! The herald angels"

sing", could quite happily become "Pleased as one with us to dwell". But the group do not necessarily wish all hymns to become entirely sexless; some, they think, should refer to God as "he", "mother" and "sister", to add to the rich variety of metaphors for the Deity.

They do admit, however, that reference to God as a female would sound initially shocking and disturbing, until worshippers had become used to such lines as "So serve the Queen of Queens". Nevertheless they note with dismay that in the first 81 hymns in the current book, male references to God occur 287 times.

One way round the male bias suggested by the group is that the Almighty be referred to, not as "He" or "Him" but as "You" which to traditionalists ears will sound unduly familiar and a little disrespectful. Does this mean that when the official revision committee considers the proposals later this year, they will be asked to entitle their new edition "The Methodist Youbook"?

Running late

You may not have heard of Napoleon Hill, author of the volume *Law of Success* and a guru of the Amer-



ican win-friends-and-influence-people school. I have just been looking at an edition of his book from the twenties, which is dedicated to, among others, Henry Ford, "whose astounding achievements form the foundation for practically all

of the 16 lessons of the course". Tributes to Mr Hill are included from William H. Taft, Thomas Edison, P. W. Woodworth, Woodrow Wilson and George Eastman, of Kodak fame.

More recent tributes to Mr Hill's philosophies have come from Charles Richardson, the former London gang leader now on the run. Several times, in letters home from prison, he extolled the virtues of Mr Hill. I just wonder if Richardson, failing to report back on his open prison, recalled an essential Hill axiom: "Remember that when you make an appointment with another person you assume the responsibility of punctuality, and that you have not the right to be a single minute late."

Preserve us

This week's High Court ruling that a man who chopped down a 200-year-old "listed" oak tree could not plead ignorance as a defence may have caused a few tremors of alarm. After all, some 3,000 tree preservation orders are made every year, and a single order may embrace an entire copse, plantation or forest. Over the years that adds up to a list of protected timber.

But the possibility that, in

removing an old as from the bottom garden, or even lopp couple of branches, Woodworth, Woodrow Wilson and George Eastman, of Kodak fame.

I have been set up number of English claiming to be my suq the matter of educa protesting at the anti-inaccuracy of my rec of a graffiti on an wall which proclaims is dead—Surre. Surre—God. My corre state that this partic gram has been doing of our more learned walf for decades refe to Surre, but to Viet only answer is that with our obituarie d confirms that God's both times.

Alan Ha

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Mr P
match
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E OIL CARTEL

In a ministerial meeting organization of Petroleum Countries has suffered over the organization of oil. In was probably more the position of the world than the political from the Saudis that some moderation in the level of oil price in the recession in the industrial world over the next year, the scope for general rises imposed unilaterally on oil producing countries would not be great.

as a potentially lethal threat to the economic stability of the world economy. More recently the outside perception of Opec has changed to that of a mechanism whereby Saudi Arabian moderation has kept the oil price below what it otherwise might have been.

Equally, for the foreseeable future oil will provide the overwhelming part of the world's energy requirements. The domestic policies of Britain and other industrial countries, therefore, must continue to have as a high priority increasing conservation in the use of oil. The main weapon in the fight to conserve energy must continue to be the price mechanism. Here the substantial rise in the price of petrol in the United States would be expected to make an increasing impact on volume consumption figures, as profligacy in the use of oil products is reduced and the whole economy moves in the direction of greater efficiency of fuel use.

DER AS AN EXPORT

thirty ago a declaration after a meeting of "revolutionary" committees in Benghazi, calling for "revolutionary living" as well as of elements Libya considered to be "revolutionary" in political or economic terms, then ten Libyan cities abroad have been delisted—four in Rome, London, one in Beirut, Bonn, one in Athens yesterday in Milan—instances which suggest were victims of the policy. On April 27, Gaddafi the Libyan issued a "final warning" of the bygone regime of exploitation currently in "order to facilitate" return home as the only chance of saving it. He later fixed June 11 as a deadline when this "order" would expire.

In Italy, indeed, the Colonel's admirers could not even wait for midnight to strike. Libyan communities and local police forces throughout Europe will be on their guard in the coming weeks, for although the official Libyan news agency claims that large numbers of Libyans have heeded the Colonel's "advice" and returned home, there are certainly large numbers who have not: a decision which, given the number of arrests and executions reported inside Libya, is not as foolhardy as it might seem. One may as well be physically liquidated for living abroad as for obstructing revolutionary change at home.

slative and judicial branches. Avatollah Khomeini, who, when not destroying monuments or sentencing drug-pushers to be executed by the dozen, glorifies in the activities of his assassination squads abroad. But at least in Iran's case it is probably true that the government has lost control, whereas Colonel Gaddafi's attitude is blatantly cynical, since he himself has publicly vaunted the merits of "physical liquidation" in several recent speeches and there is little doubt that he does in fact control the "revolutionary committees".

LUP TO THE RESCUE

ishment of new forms in the Church of England to the neglect of Common Prayer and authorized Version of the public worship. That have been the intention, proving to be the effect. While the innovators are getting their way they are losing the argument, as become plainer every those two great books, essence of the position Anglican church, desuetude, a tradition parable value is lost. It is a religious loss, very much worse, so plain that the reform is founded on a misunderstanding of the nature of language. The objection to dress public in standard modern intelligible, in ceremonies that cease to be observed, and in express new theological ideas. Certainly, the of a liturgy should be in so far as the mat-

ters alluded to are intelligible, but more is required of the language than that. It should be dignified, solemn, resonant, unadorned, hieratic and unfashionable. These are requirements, not optional extras. The Church of England is blessed with forms of public worship exceptionally endowed with those qualities—and it is busy pushing them out of use.

going to church with varying degrees of regularity. Three out of four in the full sample preferred the Prayer Book marriage service, and only one in ten preferred a modern version. And so it was with the Lord's Prayer. However, Gallup did not probe the reasons for the respondents' preferences: it may be that they prefer Cranmer to synodical committees as they prefer imperial to metric, or because the service that has always been around seems to be the real thing in a way that the other versions do not.

MUSIC CUTS

The proposals now made to the Musicians' Union by the designers of the new staff orchestras and freelance musicians, a comparable variety of music to that enjoyed by the West German listener.

Back on course
From Mr H. G. Hasler
Sir, Writing in your issue of June 6 about the Royal Western Observer singlehanded transatlantic race, Mr John Young says: "There are those, including reputedly Hasler, who was not at Plymouth yesterday and was said to be in Scotland, who regret the degree to which the race has been commercialized by sponsorship."

responsible and imaginative way in spite of being subjected to strong conflicting pressures and a certain amount of downright opposition. I am delighted with their success and grateful to the race's many friends and helpers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Haughey initiative on Irish union

From the Secretary of the Ulster Unionist Council
Sir, In reading the report of the comments of Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic (June 10), I was mildly surprised to learn that he referred to "the flat-footed unremitting guarantee which the British Government extends to the Unionist section of the population of Northern Ireland". Presumably Mr Haughey is referring to section 1 of the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973.

Labour policy on private schools

From the Master of Wellington College
Sir, It is reported this week that a subcommittee of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party is considering proposals aimed at isolating the independent sector of education by making pupils from independent schools ineligible for grants at universities, and by making the schools reimburse the state for training the teachers. "We are trying to put people off going to private schools," Mr Neil Kinnock is reported as saying.

A far-reaching resignation

From Lord Crathorne
Sir, The current interest in the Crichel Down issue (leading article June 6) prompts me to write to you about my father's thoughts on the affair. He resigned as Minister of Agriculture accepting responsibility for the errors of his department and what particularly pleased him was that his action had such a far-reaching and long-term effect.

Embodied in the 1973 Act is a pledge by Parliament that in no part of the United Kingdom shall the majority of the people of Northern Ireland voting in a poll be treated as a separate community. This statement is wholly unremarkable. It constitutes a declaration of this country's determination to respect the right of the people of Northern Ireland to determine their own constitutional destiny. Such a guarantee is given not to Unionists, but to the people of this province as a whole.

Order to council tenants

From Mr Jonathan Davies
Sir, I have had shown to me the draft conditions to be inserted in the proposed new lease to be offered to Islington Council tenants. It contains an extraordinary clause. It says: "You must not evict or attempt to evict any person living with you in your home except with the council's written permission and in accordance with the law."

EEC contribution

From Mr Christopher Tugendhat
Sir, In his article (June 9) "Important lessons for Britain now that we have learned the EEC lesson", Michael Shanks has some wise things to say which I endorse. In discussing Community finances, however, he makes a remark on which I should like to comment.

Dr Fox Phenomenon

From Dr Guy Routh
Sir, The Dr Fox Phenomenon, described on Monday (June 9) by your leading article, is a phenomenon which has fascinated the world. It is gratifying to hear that Dr Scott Armstrong has demonstrated it so nicely. There is no known cure, but it may be restrained by some exercises in mental hygiene. I require my students to ask every economic theorem: is it true or false? If true, is it trivial or operationally significant? By constant practice they are thus able to develop a certain resistance to the fanciful trivialities with which academic life is replete. In my School of Social Studies all students are required to do a course in "Concepts, methods and values" to improve their capacity to judge the meaning of ideas.

Sale of Persian MS

From Dr Yolande Crowe and others
Sir, As fellows of the Royal Asiatic Society, we write to dissociate ourselves from the decision of the Council to commission the Rashidun manuscript to be sold at auction as announced in your columns on May 9.

Fees for Greek students

From Professor Robert Browning
Sir, Lady Young's announcement (The Times, June 5) that Greek students who start courses in Britain this September will be required to pay full overseas students' fees for the academic year 1980-81, rather than those for British and other EEC students, because Greece does not join the EEC until January 1, 1981, sounds unjust and is breathtakingly mean. It also contradicts a ruling of the Department of Education and Science which has been passed to prospective Greek students. Is it too late to make amends?

A smelling aid

From Mrs George Reinhardt
Sir, As we approach middle age most of us find the need to help our eyesight with gradually strengthening glasses. As we get older still some of us reach thankfully for a hearing aid. That takes care of two of our faculties. But what about smell?

British Council cuts

From Professor J. A. Dulck
Sir, The British Council is once more threatened by drastic cuts in its budget which, if carried out, would jeopardize its action abroad. I would like to bear witness to the replacement work it is doing in this country: it runs several libraries that are at the same time centres of discussions and meetings. Not only are they of great help for our students and researchers but also the general public who find such information about Britain as is not available anywhere else.

Below the belt

From Sir Robert Lusty
Sir, A day or so ago I all but lost my trousers whilst awaiting a lift in the vestibule of Claridge's. They had been suspended from my person by modern braces which divide the need for buttons and gash to their prey with plastic teeth.

Passion Play sources

From Mr Hyam Maccooby
Sir, Professor G. D. Kilpatrick (June 3) points out quite correctly that Matthew's account of the Passion is more anti-Jewish than that of Mark, but that even Mark states that "it was on the orders of the Roman governor and on the initiative of the Jewish authorities that Jesus was crucified".

All in the game

From Mr E. H. C. Gritton
Sir, In today's Times (June 7) Mr Alan Gibson speculates whether a county captain had played for England under one of his own players.

Back on course

From Mr H. G. Hasler
Sir, Writing in your issue of June 6 about the Royal Western Observer singlehanded transatlantic race, Mr John Young says: "There are those, including reputedly Hasler, who was not at Plymouth yesterday and was said to be in Scotland, who regret the degree to which the race has been commercialized by sponsorship."

ONCE YOU'VE DRIVEN ONE, YOU'RE UNLIKELY TO DRIVE ANOTHER.

Drive any Mercedes-Benz car you like and you'll soon see why you're unlikely to drive anything else.

Unless it's another Mercedes-Benz of course.

In fact, previous owners buy four out of every five new Mercedes-Benz cars.

For a moment though, imagine you're driving the one in the photograph.

Far from home, along the wet and winding country road with the light just beginning to fade.

And you'll soon see the difference a Mercedes-Benz makes.

Because you're always in complete control, whichever model you choose.

Whether you're driving in fair weather or foul, along country roads, in heavy town traffic or simply covering mile after mile of motorway.

The one illustrated here, for example, comes with a choice of seven different power units.

Ranging from the economical 200D diesel to the powerful 280E petrol engine.

There are three diesel models, the 200D and 240D, which have 4 cylinder engines and the 300D has the 5 cylinder version.

Of the four petrol models in the series two are 4 cylinder, the 200 and 230, the 250 is a 6 cylinder and the 280E is a 6 cylinder with fuel injection.

You only have to ask yourself which power unit will best suit all your particular requirements.

Because overall performance, in every Mercedes-Benz, is the correct balance between manoeuvrability and sheer power so you can cope with any situation.

To prove it, Scotland's long-distance rally specialist, Andrew Cowan, won the London to Sydney Rally in a 280E that was a virtually standard production model.

And last year, Mercedes-Benz came 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the Bandama Rally across Africa.

By entering such competitions as these, Mercedes-Benz not only prove the high speed capabilities of their cars but they also test basic construction under extremely demanding conditions.

Which is all part of their programme of continually developing the very concept of the car.

Fulfilling the demands made by the Mercedes-Benz scientists, engineers and designers to go far beyond the test tracks and laboratories.

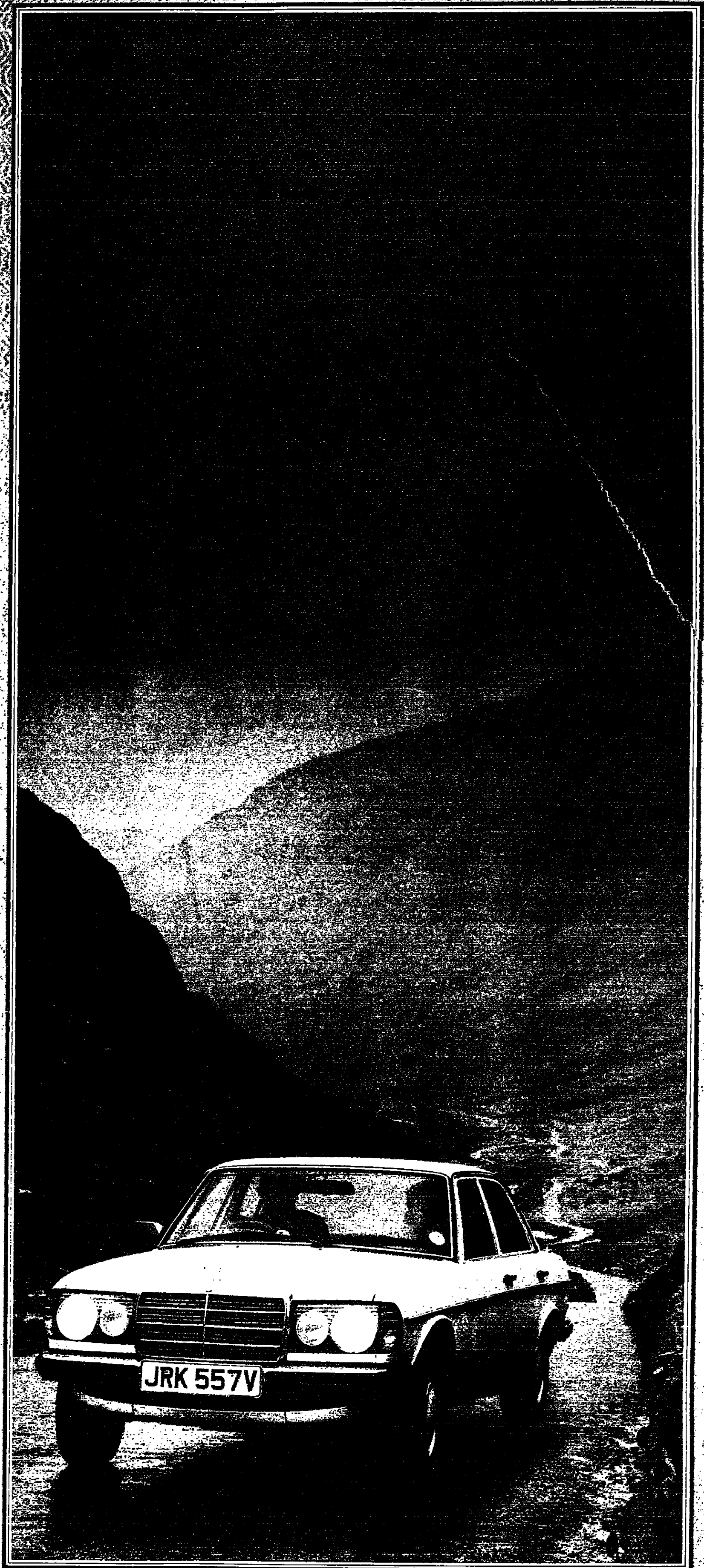
So, at the end of the day, all you have to do is enjoy driving your Mercedes-Benz.

Knowing you're in the car that best suits your particular needs.

Whichever particular Mercedes-Benz you choose.



Mercedes-Benz



هكذا من الاجل

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Bryant
Industrial
Construction
021 704 5111

Markets
446.9, up 6.6
68.03, down 0.14

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up 15 pps
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BRIEF

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Details, page 24

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al Editor, page 23

Glasgow

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Mr Carter gives up hope of balancing US budget

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 11
The Carter Administration has given up all hope of balancing the budget in the 1981 fiscal year starting in October.

The White House will acknowledge in mid-July that another United States budget deficit is in prospect as the election campaign develops and President Carter can expect sharp criticism on this front from the Republicans.

His failure to secure a balanced budget could be one of the prime themes used by his opponent for the presidential election, Mr Ronald Reagan.

When Mr Carter ran for office in 1976 he vowed to balance the budget. In almost every speech in recent weeks he has pledged to ensure that the 1981 budget would be the first in 12 years not to run into deficit.

But the assumptions underlying a balanced budget rested upon an economy developing far more strongly than seems possible.

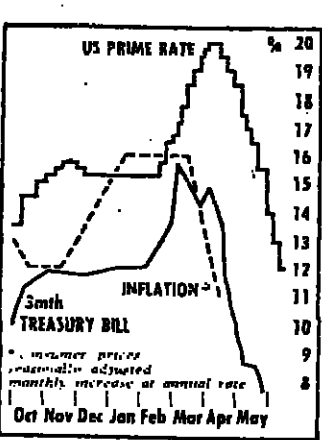
The final blow to White House hopes of matching revenues to outlays in the coming year is the Congress rejection last Friday of an oil import fee that would have raised slightly more than \$10,000m (£4,300m) in revenues in the next year.

One of the few bright spots on the American economic scene is the continuing decline in interest rates. Today the First National Bank of Boston cut its prime lending rate to 12 per cent from 13 per cent.

Many other banks will probably make similar cuts shortly.

But increasing numbers of Government officials acknowledge that the economy may need more than just some lowering of interest rates to stimulate real growth. Mr Carter appears to be coming closer towards accepting the need for fiscal stimulus.

In its revised spending or tax cutting programmes it appears that the effects of the recession on employment and corporate profits will be to cut revenues in the 1981 fiscal year by at least \$20,000m from current projected levels.



but officials admitted today the final figure would certainly be substantially larger.

Indeed, far from securing balanced budgets, the Administration may well be coming close to producing deficits of almost record dimensions.

Chase Econometric Associates is predicting a deficit for the next fiscal year of \$70,000m, which would be a record. This assumes a tax cut in the next fiscal year.

Yesterday President Carter said in a speech to a group of city mayors that he was determined to maintain fiscal discipline. He added that "if recession should deepen and unemployment continues to rise unabated, I will work closely with you and we will take other steps which may be necessary."

Those "other steps" are seen here as meaning tax cuts and new public works and jobs programmes.

Congress has yet to agree upon a budget resolution. Serious disputes continue between some congressmen and the White House over the balance of defence and social spending. The White House hopes the resolution based upon the figures issued in March will be approved in the very near future and that Congress will call for a balanced budget.

The mid-year economic review, due for release by the White House on July 15, is expected to contain bleaker economic forecasts than the one issued with the revised budget in March.

It is expected to state, for the first time publicly, that the 1981 budget will be in deficit. The final congressional budget resolution, to be passed in September, will be based on the new data and will include deficit estimates. Administration officials said today.

The Administration had expected the actual decline in gross national product caused by the recession to be no more than about 1.5 per cent and it had expected unemployment to peak at about 7.25 per cent.

Inmos cash decision unlikely before deadline

By Peter Hill
Government decisions on providing a further £25m cash advance to Inmos, the National Enterprise Board-sponsored semiconductor company, are likely to be delayed beyond the end-of-June deadline set by the company's founders as critical.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has been told by the NEB that it is carrying out an urgent reappraisal of the controversial project because of the six-month delay since the board recommended that the Government approve the second £25m tranche of funds.

Sir Arthur Knight, the NEB chairman, and his colleagues, who are angry at the lack of a decision by the Government, believe it prudent that a review of the project should be carried out in view of changed market circumstances.

It appears that Sir Arthur is still confident about the project being supported and officials have been encouraged by the Inmos performance both at the development centre in Bristol and at its American base in Colorado Springs.

The continuing controversy over Inmos is a source of increasing tension between ministers and the NEB which is being exacerbated by the serious differences of opinion which have emerged between the NEB and its other major subsidiary, Ferranti, over the most suitable means for the board to dispose of its 30 per cent interest in the electronics group.

In the Commons yesterday the Government came under attack from the Opposition over the proposed sale of the NEB and the Government's pressing particular opposition to any sale of the NEB stake to GEC.

Sir Arthur and his colleagues insist that they have no pre-conceived notions on the most acceptable way of disposing of the 30 per cent NEB stake given that they will be required to take accounts of the company's interests and those of the taxpayer, since the sale of the Ferranti stake will count towards the NEB's contribution to reducing the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

The way in which the Ferranti board has launched into a public campaign and lobbied ministers in support of its preferred disposal option for sale of its holding through the Stock Exchange, either in one operation or in stages, has underlined the fragile relationship between the two sides.

Ferranti will publish its last year's results later this month and the NEB will then invite bids, before the end of next month. In the light of the bids and the consequences for the long term future and health of the company together with pos-

sible reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the NEB will then decide what course to follow.

The Inmos controversy is being seen as a test of the Government's support for the board which it appointed following the mass resignation of the previous board last November. Members of the new board are anxious not to press the Government too hard for a decision without having first established whether the basis for the original decision to recommend the second tranche of public funding has been altered by the six-month delay.

Dr Richard Peuritz, the Inmos founder, apparently has been pressing Sir Arthur to secure a quick decision. This is to meet the end of the month deadline which the company considers critical to the future of its plans to build a factory alongside its development centre at Bristol.

holding out may first have to come into the picture. One of these is the Banque Bruxelles Lambert which has sued Chrysler for recovery of some \$10m (£4.2m) in unpaid loans.

A few small United States banks have together filled suits for about \$3.7m (£1.5m) of unpaid loans to Chrysler. The legal disputes with these few banks are taking time to resolve and for all the Treasury's optimism the Chrysler decision on non-payment of suppliers looks much like desperation. The fact that no meeting has yet been scheduled for the Chrysler Loan Board to review progress is also discouraging.

Asked how one should interpret Chrysler's comment that it expects to receive the government funding within the next few days, a treasury official replied that a few days can be a long time.

The loan restructuring with the banks is complicated. For the bulk of the loans Chrysler has offered to pay an aggregate interest rate of 15 per cent consisting of cash interest of 5.5 per cent, deferrals of 7 per cent and "forgiveness" of 2.5 per cent.

Lenders will receive interest-bearing notes with the deferred interest with payment starting in 1984. In return for these concessions the lending banks will receive warrants to buy 12 million Chrysler shares.

Some of the banks have already agreed to exchange \$750m (£300m) of the deferred interest notes for new preferred stock, subject to Chrysler's future car sales.

Chrysler refused to say how critical the situation is or elaborate on a brief statement saying that it expects the first \$500m of the government's guaranteed loans.

"Within the next few days" and that is "temporarily delaying payments due to suppliers to conserve cash" until it receives the government's finance.

Treasury officials said bankers met government officials about 10 days ago and at that time there were still about 20 banks which were refusing to agree to the loan restructuring. Now the number is down to six or seven and hopes are high that "we can close this deal this month".

These last few banks have been a bit of a headache for some time. They include the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank of Frankfurt, which according to treasury officials, impounded about \$8m (£3.5m) of funds due to Chrysler about three weeks ago.

This bank was transferring funds from dealers to Chrysler, but decided to hold on to the cash as security for loans that it had extended to Chrysler.

American and some European banks are to the attitude of the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank and these discussions with this institution have been continuing.

It appears the German bank is not going to hand over the cash and agree to the loan restructuring until it is satisfied that Chrysler will indeed receive the United States Government guarantees.

So the other banks who are would be wrong of us to assume that Gasco will be successful in raising the finance.

The Takeover Panel said it had received no written evidence that the members of the alleged concert party, which include Aerolineas Cordoba, a Panamanian company, and Ruffice, a Luxembourg company, were trying to meet their obligations to bid. The bid price set by the panel is 85p a share, or about £7.8m.

Gasco representatives were asked by the panel whether they would undertake not to exercise their voting rights in St Piran. But Mr Malcolm Stone, chairman of St Piran and managing director of Gasco, said he would not advise the Gasco board to give such an undertaking.

The panel commented: "No doubt Mr Stone will give consideration to his position as chairman of St Piran and to any conflict to which this gives rise."

Members of the alleged concert party have been directed by the panel not to carry out any transactions in St Piran shares until the obligation to bid it met.

But the panel appears willing to accept a bid from a single member of the party, whether an individual or a company, although it alleges they acted together in controlling St Piran.

Australian base for Murdoch newspapers

Mr Rupert Murdoch is planning to switch control of News International, which publishes the News of the World and the Sun, to his Australian master company, News Corporation, under a complex cash and share deal.

Shareholders of the 50.1 per cent of News International not already owned by News Corporation are to be offered two new News International shares for every one and these will effectively rank as shares in the Australian company.

Announcing details of the capital reconstruction at News International's annual meeting in London yesterday, Mr Murdoch said that Australian broadcasting rules prohibited British shareholders from being offered a direct stake in News Corporation.

Although the new shares will not account for 39 per cent of News after the deal, they will carry no rights other than to dividend payments in line with those of News Corporation.

The Australian group will then offer to buy up to half the shares at a price of £1 each, which compares with a market suspension price equivalent to 81p.

A spokesman for News Corporation's advisers, Morgan Grenfell, said yesterday that the new shares to be issued under the deal were an "unprecedented" new investment medium.

Mr Murdoch has already won support for the deal from directors, family interests and certain institutions controlling 29 per cent of the outstanding equity.

Later, at News International's head office in London, Mr Murdoch said that the planned reconstruction was designed to avoid a conflict of interests.

US Government postpones vital cash transfer to Chrysler

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, June 11

The United States Government has been forced to postpone making a vitally needed cash transfer to the ailing car company and the Chrysler Corporation has stopped paying some of its suppliers.

Chrysler's position is now desperate, but treasury officials are still optimistic that the nation's tenth largest manufacturing company will be saved from bankruptcy.

A treasury spokesman said that there are still several banks which are refusing to agree to a debt restructuring and that the Government must act before the Government can guarantee \$500m (£214m) of notes for the car company.

On May 10 the government's Chrysler Loan Board agreed to provide the company with up to \$1,500m (£600m) of guaranteed loans with an initial sum of \$500m to be paid as soon as possible.

A condition was that Chrysler first secured agreement from more than 300 banks for a restructuring of \$1,665m (£665m) in loans and that the Government would guarantee the balance.

The treasury spokesman said that the government had hoped to provide funds to Chrysler by June 13 at the latest, but this will not be possible now.

He said that there were six or seven banks which were refusing to agree to the loan restructuring until it is satisfied that Chrysler will indeed receive the United States Government guarantees.

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Liberian ship taxes to be trebled

By Michael Bailey
Shipping Correspondent

Liberia is to treble its tonnage tax from 10 cents to 30 cents a ton shortly in a defiant gesture against rumours of large scale desertions from its flag by world shipowners since Sergeant Doe came to power in the country.

In London, Mr Gerald Cooper, the maritime commissioner, gave further reassurance to nervous shipowners that Liberia's shipping programme would go on exactly as before—same policies, same facilities, same personnel.

He discounted rumours that shipowners, particularly Greeks, were abandoning Liberian registrations in large numbers, and declared that only six of 2,400 ships had left in April and May, some for scrapping. But the new government was guaranteeing shipowners freedom to change to other flags if they wanted to.

At \$13m last year (possibly rising to more than \$20m with the higher tax), shipping is Liberia's biggest earner of foreign exchange. "The importance of maritime revenue is so great to the present government in carrying out its programme that there is no intention to tamper with the goose that lays the golden eggs," Mr Cooper said. He was not concerned about competition from Panama, which specialized in one-ship companies compared with Liberia's big fleets.

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PRICE CHANGES

5p to 374p	Marshall Cav	5p to 23p
15p to 680p	Massey-Ferg	15p to 300p
11p to 550p	Nicola Bor	10p to 282p
28p to 857p	Pittkingtons	8p to 208p
10p to 874p	Portals Hids	13p to 316p

10p to 284p	Lee Cooper	5p to 183p
15p to 477p	Middle Wits	10p to 430p
31p to 627p	Moss Bros	20p to 230p
7p to 112p	Speat J. W.	8p to 125p
5p to 665p	Weeks Petrol	10p to 475p

THE POUND

Bank buys	Bank sells	Bank buys	Bank sells
2.09	2.02	11.66	11.16
30.45	28.25	116.00	110.00
69.00	65.20	100.00	95.00
2.64	2.54	164.50	157.50
13.17	12.62	18.03	17.53
8.80	8.49	3.95	3.73
9.85	9.45	2.35	2.32
4.28	4.06	66.50	61.50
102.00	97.00		
11.70	11.25		
1.13	1.09		
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531.00	530.00		
4.68	4.45		

Japanese business takes action against manipulation of meetings Attempt to rub out the shareholder gangsters

More than 1,000 of Japan's leading business houses have formed an organization to oppose the "sokaiya", a unique group of gangsters who demand exorbitant sums to control or disrupt shareholders' meetings.

The sokaiya, literally translated as "stockholder meeting manipulator", usually obtain a nominal number of shares in major companies to gain access to shareholder meetings. For a sum they will control the meeting and shout down any awkward questions. If the companies refuse to pay, the sokaiya will disrupt the next shareholders' meeting with shouting and awkward questions.

The police claim that an estimated 5,500 sokaiya were operating in Japan last year.

Mr Tsuchi Hirai, the Tokyo police's crime division chief, said the police will support big business and keep the sokaiya out of stockholder meetings in future.

But many business leaders expressed doubts as to whether the police could legally bar a shareholder from a meeting.

"If the sokaiya obtain a nominal number of shares in the company we cannot stop them from entering a meeting. We are still trapped in this vicious circle," Mr Ichio Watanabe, a Tokyo banker said.

The temptation to pay these strongarm shareholders a sum to control questions from inquisitive shareholders is tremendous, businessmen claim.

If the sokaiya are hired by businessmen they will often surround a vociferous shareholder and bustle him out of the meeting hall.

Spanish Modernist Painters

On view at our newly opened offices.
100 Cannon Street, London EC4.
Entrance in Laurence Pountney Hill, Tues. 10th June - Thurs. 26th June, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.
(Monday - Friday) Artists are: Daniel Vazquez-Diaz, Ricardo Baroja, Jose Gutierrez Solana, Ignacio Zuloaga, Dario de Regoyos.

BANCO DE BILBAO
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Telephone: (01-623 3060)

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Two opinions on a 'true and fair view'

from the storm aroused two weeks ago, Arthur Young McClelland qualified the accounts of Grattan because of a change in their treatment of potential liabilities to VAT, are not the only ones to be taken into account. The Institute of Chartered Accountants is considering the merits of Arthur Young's treatment of mail order group, Empire Stores, which has been presenting accounts on the basis of that adopted by Empire, for eight years—and Grattan itself, is taking advice, with a view to getting out of its position. And Arthur Young is stoutly maintaining that its decision to require stringently cautious treatment of the state of the fact meant doubled pre-tax profits, stringently cautious policies in the Empire, for whom the absence of anything much—resulted in a 'fair view' of the position of the company in each case.

It is admirable in itself, Arthur's decision to pursue the truth and in which it is employed to report, ease of consistency, underlines one weakness of standards (which, by emphasizing consistency—ironically, Arthur Young used as the peg on which to hang its on.

More significant, however, is the fact that the Empire board, which has done on a wholesale review of its policies if they find their policy flawed upon.

It is their accounts as presented true and fair view of the state of the company, and that further provisions potential liability to VAT would not be the picture.

Any official decision against the current policies is going to require Young with an interesting and force wide open the whole of the relationship between a company and its auditors.

International ing in Murdoch

Mr Murdoch is bidding to gain a place on his newspaper interests in America through a complex arrangement of some of Sir James's more bizarre Cavenham is.

News—or at least the cash element—hardly look over-generous, but early swung holders of more than of the outstanding 50.1 per cent News International behind them, which seems confident of success. Holders are being offered 39 per cent expanded News Corporation—Australian master company—holdings in NI. Given that their would account for only around a 10 per cent News Corporation profits this is not quite so simple as that.

Behind Australian broadcasting foreign ownership Mr Murdoch red a new type of equity for holders which might not unfairly be seen as a notional share.

NI shares increased by a 10 per cent, United Kingdom share—only have 39 per cent of a group. They will share in all just as existing NCL shareholders, will have no voting rights.

It is advisers reckon that as the NI will be paid in franked income, it would have the effect for most shareholders of producing a 43 per cent higher dividend if they held News Corporation, the new shares will eventually premium to the "real" shares.

It is impossible to evaluate at what discount should be allowed to the loss of voting rights.

NI offer of £1 for each of the new shares to 50 per cent of the total—compare with a market price of NI, or the capitalization, of 81p and a massive representing an exit p/e under 7 dropping below 6 fully.

News Corporation argument is that they are really investing in Mr

Murdoch. Through this deal they will be able to invest in the same man at the helm of a stronger and more cohesive global publishing group.

That may be true but an investment even in Mr Murdoch's mercurial skills may not be quite what it seems when it is made at arm's length and from a vulnerable minority position.

Metal Box Through one Storm

The underlying picture at Metal Box is not as discouraging as in many parts of manufacturing industry at the moment but with little improvement expected in the dominant home market the group is increasingly dependent on what have turned out to be judicious overseas expansion moves of the late 1970s.

The steel strike has knocked a £13m hole in second half profits which slipped 5 per cent to £25.9m after a first half gain of a tenth to leave the full year just 3 per cent ahead at £59.8m pre-tax, after a sharp £7.1m rise in interest charges to £19.8m.

Still this was rather better than the market had been looking for and the shares continued their strong rise this week with a 10p gain to 282p, overcoming some disappointment with the one-tenth rise in the final dividend to 16.9p gross where the yield is a comfortable 10.3 per cent.

Last October's 12 per cent price rise would have repaired part of the damage to home margins seen in the first half when Metal Box, mindful that Continental Can is about to open its UK plant, decided to hold prices in the face of rising raw material costs.

Despite the high level of capital spending of £94m, Metal Box has got through the year with only a £24m rise in borrowings to £130m, half of which was increased working capital, and only a small deterioration in the gearing ratios although a current cost adjustment of £41.7m wipes out the after tax profits.

Long-term doubts about its traditional markets in the food industry are forcing the group to move further into high technology areas away from food and beverages and to date it is laying down a reasonable track record.

Hanson Trust A reputation for flexibility

Hanson Trust likes to be thought of as an industrial management company. But whatever it is Hanson has failed to achieve the investment standing of Thomas Tilling or BTR even though internal growth (and several cash calls) have swept pre-tax profits from £2.4m to £31.2m between 1969-70 and 1978-79.

One problem (or advantage) is that Hanson has traditionally avoided fashionable sectors. Interests range from pork and fish through bricks and engineering to farm machinery, dependable businesses which if carried on competently, carry little in the way of risk from competitors with new products or processes.

In the half year to March pre-tax profits rose 29 per cent to £16.1m, earnings a share by nearly 29 per cent to 9p a share, and assets by 6 per cent to 166p.

It also looks as if the group will make profits of £38m for the year, spurred by last year's £17m cash call, a full contribution from Lindus, and a record year from Butterley in bricks (bigger market share, low stocks, long order books).

The second, and recent, drag on the share rating has been the group's dollar orientation. Nearly half the £31.2m of profits arose in the United States.

The third brake is Hanson's size which makes it, other things being equal, harder and harder to find acquisitions that gear up earnings a share dramatically.

But recession produces opportunities for those who can exploit them and Hanson with debt of only 17 per cent to equity and £46m in cash is among them. The shares eased 3p to 157p yesterday but a prospective yield of more than 8 per cent is fair.

Economic notebook

Getting panicky over interest rates

It is not surprising that as the Government's economic policy begins to bite, industry wishes that it would not. The Confederation of British Industry, and the Government's worried backbenchers, have picked on the present record level of interest rates. But their criticism of the Government's refusal to bring down the cost of money sooner rather than later is in danger of missing the point.

Tuesday's figures for bank lending and government borrowing—two key elements in the money supply—should convince its critics that the Government is not being perverse in keeping minimum lending rate at 17 per cent. It is merely trying to ensure that its money targets are met.

It is true that ministers could have decided to let rates fall when the money figures looked better for a month or two—if they had been willing to contemplate raising them again as necessary.

But if a sustained fall in interest rates were under way then money growth would, almost certainly, be accelerating even further out of the Government's target range.

The suggestion that the Government has been irrational and unnecessarily harsh by holding up M.L.R. and that they have only to let it fall for the pain to go out of the policy, is quite misleading.

It ignores the central fact that the Government's policy of fighting inflation with a tight money supply has meant high interest rates. Moreover, as inflation has risen over the last year, with the monetary targets left unchanged, so the Government's monetary policy has become even tighter.

A measure of its tightness is that nominal interest rates have had to rise sharply and stay high. Even so the Government has not yet managed to enforce the cut in the real money supply implied by its target of 7.11 per cent with inflation roughly double that.

High interest rates are a by-product of the Government's anti-inflation policy, and one which will lessen as the recession deepens. They are just one element in the squeeze on companies because of a reduction in the Government's strategy to bring down inflation.

That squeeze will persist through falling profits and shrinking markets even after interest rates begin to fall, as they probably will, later this year. Indeed, a drop in interest rates will signal the next stage of the move into recession as people and companies draw in their horns and cut their borrowing.

Magic

The Chancellor himself acknowledged last week that "a principal way of curbing the demand for money is by raising its price". However, he went on to repeat the mistaken claim that ministers hold a magic key to a world of cheap money.

The key is called a lower public sector borrowing requirement. If the public sector reduces its demand for credit then there will be more for the private sector, the argument goes. If there is less demand for money because of a reduction in the public sector demand, then the price of money—the level of interest rates—will fall. Unfortunately life is not that simple.

The connection between public borrowing and the money supply is a complex one. The effect on sterling M3 (the Government's targeted measure of money supply) and on interest rates, of changes in the Government's borrowing needs depends to a large extent on how and why those needs change.

Some research done on the Treasury model shows, for

example, that a cut in the PSBR through raising income tax has a smaller effect on the money supply than cutting public spending, and a bigger one than raising indirect taxes.

This is because if the Government cuts its borrowing by putting up prices then it is pushing up private demand for money while cutting its own, thus undermining the effect of the PSBR cut on the money supply and interest rates.

Inflation is a key influence on the demand for money, and the level of interest rates. If rising prices mean that people need more money to finance the same level of spending and more money to keep the same level of working capital and stocks, then naturally they will try to get that extra money, and will pay higher interest rates if necessary.

Borrowing

The last year has demonstrated this clearly. The Government cut its borrowing last year, partly through a large rise in indirect taxes. Soaring inflation, caused in part by the higher indirect taxes, then helped to boost private sector demand for money. Higher inflation, with the Government still allowing for 7.11 per cent growth in the money supply, has led to persistently high interest rates, outweighing the effect of a lower PSBR.

The relation between the level of money incomes in the economy and the stock of money is a crucial determinant of interest rates.

Eventually Government borrowing cuts, through tax and spending policy, will feed through to the money supply and to interest rates. But the will do so by cutting real incomes and reducing demand in the economy, which in turn may lower wage settlements and inflation.

Meanwhile if inflation accelerates because of high wage settlements or dearer oil prices then interest rates are likely to rise for as long as the money stock remains constrained.

Of course there is also a big cyclical element in interest rates. At the beginning of a recession, bank lending to the private sector is still rising quite substantially. It is expected to begin falling sharply once industry has begun to run down stocks and cut back in anticipation of harder times to come.

At the beginning of a recession, involuntary stock building—as companies do not sell as much as they expected to—pushes up demand for bank credit.

This Government has placed great stress on the need to cut borrowing, and the belief is that this would ensure lower money growth compatible with lower interest rates. But many of the measures which it has taken to curb its borrowing have not reduced its direct demand for goods and services, but have merely transferred costs to the private sector and thus been inflationary.

Higher nationalized industry prices, dearer prescription charges, increased council house rents, and a host of other added tax, all help to reduce the PSBR but not to bring down interest rates.

Increased taxes and lower public spending, along with the high exchange rate resulting mainly from tight money and high interest rates, will cut private sector demand for credit at the cost of rising unemployment and falling output. They will probably also bring down the rate of inflation.

But the words of the Governor of the Bank of England "there is no alternative to relatively high nominal rates of interest until the pace of inflation slackens".

Caroline Atkinson

*Paper presented to a conference on monetary targets at the City University, London in May 1979, to be published later.



Mr Belkacem Nabi, of Algeria (left), president of Opec, and Mr René Ortíz, the secretary-general, answering questions yesterday after the end of the end of the organization's meeting in Algiers.

First steps to an orderly oil market?

Nicholas Hirst reports from Algiers on the compromises reached at the Opec conference

Some measure of restraint has at last returned to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The compromise finally agreed early yesterday is vague and is being interpreted in different ways by different ministers, but initially at least it has probably added not much more than \$1 to the average price of a barrel of oil.

The increase pales into insignificance compared to the overall rise since this time last year of more than 100 per cent. Ferret prices which recently have seemed to go up almost weekly, should soon stabilize and the additional impact of the Algiers accord on the recession in the West should be so small as to be almost unnoticeable.

It may be that Opec has been forced into this moderation by an impending glut of supplies. Nevertheless, it remains in its members' power to reduce production to a level where prices would be still higher, and their revenues would not suffer.

The West is at the mercy of Saudi Arabia, which could, if it so wished, cut back its exports to a level which would cause untold economic damage. In the interests of world stability it does not do so, but the past 18 months of rises and Opec pricing militancy has shown just how fragile that stability is.

Prior to the revolution in Iran the West had begun to forget the lessons of the oil embargo and prices rises of 1973-74. Opec members had offered discounts to sell their crude; a complacency had developed over energy supplies. It seemed that, after all, 1973-74 was little different, as an energy crisis, from the shortages of the Suez invasion 20 years before.

America's imports of oil had continued to grow, reaching a peak in 1978 which topped Saudi Arabia's production, but the exploitation of the North Sea, the development of Alaska and increased exports by Mexico hid the fact of a continuing dependence on imported oil from the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia was expected to continue to increase its capacity, and even as the first strikes in the Iranian oil field developed, threatening to take away up to

a tenth of Western supplies, oil companies and the International Energy Agency failed to predict a crisis.

Perhaps because of the complacency that had built up in the events of the last 18 months have seemed so much more fundamental than those of seven years ago. Western leaders have now come to accept that economically and strategically the world will never be quite the same again.

The shortage created by the overthrow of the Shah gave Opec members the prices they needed to ensure that sufficient revenue could be received without ever having to increase their output above 1979 levels again. It is doubtful whether they would ever have had the political will to make sufficient cutbacks on their own.

Faced with the opportunity, however, it was firmly seized and is unlikely ever to be let go. Growth in the West will, in future, have to be achieved with less energy, or with other types of energy than oil. The record of the consuming nations since 1973 of cutting back on their use of energy in comparison with economic growth has been good.

Diplomatic initiatives by leaders at the Tokyo summit last year have been firm up by the targets on oil imports and for reducing the amount of oil used as a primary energy source agreed by the energy ministers at the International Energy Agency.

In the final analysis the IEA is little more than a talking shop. It produces useful statistics and carries on a constant programme of propaganda

to cut energy use and dependence on oil. But it is individual nations which must take the necessary action. I suspect that assumption can only be cut by price. In Britain the gas and electricity consumer has been hit and North Sea oil, which could be offered cheaply, is charged at a rate which compares with the highest in Opec. In the United States President Carter's attempts to charge prices for energy which would lead to conservation, have led him into bitter political battles, with a legislature which still does not seem to have fully understood what has happened.

The Middle East, which supplies two-thirds of Opec output and 40 per cent of western oil needs, remains an area of tension. Ayatollah Khomeini has said Iran is fast reaching a stage where it will be ungovernable. Fighting in next door Afghanistan continues between insurgents and the occupying Russian troops.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, has said that the country's views on the Palestinian question. Nothing short of an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank would do.

The tentative attempts at an initiative on Palestine by the EEC has nothing overtly to do with oil, but with imports from the Middle East accounting for two-thirds of Europe's supplies, it must be a constant background factor.

Opec and particularly its Middle Eastern members have a shogun pointed at the West, which would do as much damage if it blew up in their own hands as it would if it were fired in anger. So any sign of moderation is to be welcomed.

Spiralling prices create uncertainty and push the West to buy up more than it needs. As Shaikh Yamani said yesterday, the compromise agreed here is a first step to an orderly market. The next step will be taken by a special meeting in three months time which will prepare for the November Opec summit in Baghdad.

At the meeting heads of state will try to agree on automatic inflation adjusted system of adjusting oil prices in line with the West's economic growth. If that were agreed Opec's standing as a responsible actor on the world stage, could be immeasurably increased.

Business Diary: Corn and convention

103rd floor of the building in the world, tower in the centre the recession seems

to can swallow their press their noses glass of this glossy are rewarded by a net, ordered entering to the horizon, at from 355 creased, but polio of build centre Lasalle I their neighbours solid-rooted and as ever. The tangle es which make the the hub of the stem are a little busy nonetheless. east, the waters of igan bear bobbing the fact that the Chicago, or some of till afford to indulge same while when it uring a fancy craft o brave the weekend



Chicago's Sears Tower: the view from the top is deceptive.

the ground, things rent. The recession been pecking at the e Mid-West for the is finally "making Talk is of "making donary dollar", the consumer has left essential spending, increasingly elusive these parts.

ance rather than the number of conventions booked each year, but coupled with other discouraging signs it all helps to foster business pessimism.

barns, and proclaims herself a goddess ruling over things political and philosophical as well as agricultural.

The goddess has had a bad time of it lately. President Carter's action in embargoing grain sales to Russia so affected dealings on the commodity exchange, which fixes prices for the whole of the United States, that at one stage it was forced to halt business.

But that panic has at least blown over and grain sales have attained respectable levels, if not those which might have been expected had the embargo not been enacted.

Such swift solutions are not likely to be found in the United States steel industry which is heavily represented in Chicago and at Bethlehem nearby over the border in Indiana. Only last weekend 4,000 production employees at the United States Steel Corporation's South Works plant in Chicago were told that they would be laid off in the round of cuts which introducing in the wake of recession in the car and construction sectors.

At the same time as the South Works lay-offs were announced, the national unemployment figures for May were released. Throughout the United States the unemployment rate rose from 7.4 to 7.9 per cent.

The state produces around a third of the gross national product of the nation, and Chicago's gross metropolitan product last year was \$88,000m. So it is only fair to point out that any city of such size and importance may be certain to show signs of economic damage.

But it should also be remembered that Chicago carries with it daily the reminder that such damage is more than company performance.

In 1979 the city's black unemployment rate fell below the national average for the first time since 1975 to stand at 13.2 per cent compared with 15.3 nationally. No one locally has any doubts about what has happened in those figures now.

One year ago Jane Byrne became mayor of the windy city and ended one of its most popular customs—patronage. In the words of one resident: "Now before a guy gets a job they ask him first if he knows anything about it."

This abrupt demise of the remains of the era of the late mayor Richard Daley has won Byrne the admiration of much of the city, if not its unwavering support. Graft and the gift of city positions to political allies were practices so deep-rooted that they had become accepted as almost normal practice by the populace. When one city official was found to be taking kick-backs a few years ago, both Democratic and Republican politicians rallied round publicly to defend his record of office.

The problems of Byrne's more open attitude of running Chicago can be seen from her stance over the presidential election. In the Daley days, what the mayor said went and those who disagreed kept their mouths shut. Byrne came out for her good friend Edward Kennedy in the present campaign and landed herself in a welter of public criticism from those who would never have spoken out had Daley still been around.

But there is no doubting that the mayor does possess a tough side. The looming prospect of municipal bankruptcy à la New York has been averted, and the city belt is being tightened to meet the needs of recession.

When the fire fighters' union embarked on an illegal dispute recently their local leader found himself behind bars with a speed which delighted certain sectors of the city.

Byrne has kept her head above the dirty water, with which the city is so often associated. Whether the public of Chicago would have preferred the tough and dirty days of Daley is debatable. The general consensus is that she had better keep her head in place—patronage can work both ways and if Byrne finds herself in dire need of friends there would be few to turn to in Chicago at the moment.

Chicago has long been praised for the level of municipal support for the arts. In parks and city plazas during the summer a wide spectrum of musical styles can be heard. In a move which sounds remarkably like events in Britain, the city is now turning to private enterprise to help pay for the entertainment which the city dwellers have come to take for granted. And, just like home, they are not meeting with as much success as they would like. Picasso donated a 50 foot 162 ton sculpture to the city in recognition of its backing for the arts. It now stands in Richard J. Daley Plaza. Given what has happened to Daley's governmental ideals, one hopes the sitting is not too ominous.

David Hewson

FADS

The paint'n paper people

Pre-tax profits up more than 53%

	1979	1978
Turnover	£ 38,238,001	£ 21,652,516
Pre-tax profit	£ 2,982,941	£ 1,933,483
Earnings per share	11.38p	5.98p

Highlights from the statement by the Chairman Mr. M. J. Stanley at the Annual General Meeting on 11th June 1980.

*We are acquiring the balance of the Morris and Blakey Wallpapers Limited shares.
*Business in the first months of 1980 was buoyant but in common with most other retailers we have found the volume of trade to have eased off during the last six weeks. Sales are up 31.8% over the corresponding period of the previous year. We are not unduly concerned at the recent easing of trade, as in



Malcolm Stanley, Chairman

previous years where we have "competed" with abnormally good weather we find that the purchase of decorating materials is only deferred.
*During 1980 we plan to open another 20 shops.

A copy of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Company Secretary, A. G. Stanley Holdings Limited, Alexander House, 39 London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1AR.

A. G. STANLEY HOLDINGS LTD.

UK's largest paint and wallpaper retailing group.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Swift recovery surprises dealers

After a cautious start, in the wake of Tuesday's banking figures, equities raced ahead again yesterday.

Dealers admitted surprise at the latest surge in prices, having braced themselves for further selling after all hopes of an immediate cut in M.L.R. had been dashed. In addition, they had expected speculators to square up their books with only three days of the account left.

But in the event, the initial mark-down in prices brought in buyers at the lower levels looking for bargains and accompanied by one or two special situations. This in turn provided another hair-raising day for jobbers, who have been generally short of stock for close on a fortnight.

So prices tended to bare a slightly exaggerated look, compared with the level of turnover, and this was clearly reflected in the F7 index, which closed at its high point for the day 6.6 up at 446.3.

Company announcements and speculative situations again provided for one or two bright spots, with Marshall Cavendish trading resumed in the morning, the market was again treated to the spectacle of another market raid by brokers Rowe & Pitman, the flying squad of the Stock Market. They picked up between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of the equity in publishers Marshall Cavendish at 25p a share, on behalf of their clients Singapore-based Times Publish-

ing. That done the shares immediately retreated 2p to 23p a net gain on the day of 6p.

The debut of SW Consolidated Minerals was a

Kitchen Queen, which dipped to a new low of 6p on Tuesday, recovered to 3p yesterday as the market awaited an imminent statement from the group on the £2.1m sale of its 47 retail outlets to Mr Stephen Boler. If it goes through the sale will leave Kitchen Queen as a manufacturing and direct selling operation.

different story, with the share price tumbling 6p below the offer price at 44p, before recovering slightly to 47p. Brokers to the issue, Rowe Rudd, reported over two million shares had been sold by the close as the stage desperately tried to cut their losses. This also left the parent

company, Dundonian, 5p lower at 69p.

In gilt, the jobbers took a more cautious attitude, fearing further selling after yesterday's disappointing money supply news. Most felt that investors had made enough profit in recent weeks to risk selling at the lower levels. But this was not the case. Only small sellers were reported, although the lack of foreign customers kept prices depressed. In long-term falls were soon erased to leave the majority of stocks unchanged on overnight levels, while in shorts the falls were limited to between 1/16 and 1/8.

Beechams was the main feature in a generally tight market rising to 138p before profit taking left them at 136p, a net rise of 4p on the day. Investors bought around 500,000 shares following confirmation of the group's latest round of price increases, ranging from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. Others

to gain ground included Glaxo 4p to 208p, Unilever 5p to 451p and BAT's 10p to 253p. Rises of around 2p or 3p were noted in Fisons at 254p, Courtaulds at 67p and Dunlop at 71p. How-

One beneficiary of the strong pound is Tricoville. It imports more than 70 per cent of its clothing. Profits rose a quarter last year, a fifth in the latest half-year, and should go well past £1m for 1979-80. At 62p, the yield is only 5 per cent but probably six times covered.

ever, the rises were mostly the result of a shortage of stock rather than active interest.

Full-year figures from Metal Box came as a pleasant surprise to most of its market followers, who had been expecting a static profits performance. But the improved profits and statement on metal imports saw the share price muster a 10p rise at 282p. Good performances also saw

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Carroll Inds (I)*	65.8(54.1)	3.3(2.6)	5.8(4.7)	1.75(1.49)	7/7	(—)
Churchbury (F)	—	0.44(0.39)	14.5(11.7)	6.5(—)	—	9.0(6.7)
Contin Stationery (F)	3.5(2.7)	0.45(0.25)	8.79(4.7)	3.4(—)	5/8	4.3(2.8)
Geover Tin (F)	4.7(4.3)	0.71(1.02)	18.93(31.44)	5.6(—)	25/7	8.4(8.7)
Hanson Trust (I)	365.3(345.1)	16.1(12.5)	9(7)	3.75(2.57)	23/7	(—)
Metal Box (F)	122(923.6)	59.5(58.2)	47.8(57.3)	11.8(16.7)	25/7	20.3(18.09)
Nottingham Ricks (I)	2.28(1.01)	0.27(0.20)	—	2.0(1.78)	15/8	(—)
Rowellson Consts	—	0.06(0.05)	—	0.42(—)	—	0.6(0.6)
600 Group (F)	191(198)	9.66(11.9)	19.2(12.6)	2.91(2.63)	1/8	5.25(4.67)
Tera-Consulte	6.9(5.0)	0.4(0.3)	16.5(11.3)	0.4(0.3)	28/7	4.0(3.6)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Irish currency.

Home Charm director leaves board

By Catherine Gunn

Mr Mervyn Fogel has resigned from the board of DIY group Home Charm after a disagreement on general policy between him and the board.

The disagreement has been under discussion for a fortnight, Mr Seymour Saideman, the finance director, said yesterday. Home Charm's chairman and managing director is Mr Fogel's uncle, Mr Hyman Fogel.

Two-fifths of Mr Mervyn Fogel's 6.16 per cent stake in Home Charm have been placed with institutional holders by his broker. He is expected to act as manager of the group's Texas Homecare division, but technically still works for the group. That position is "to be discussed", Mr Saideman said yesterday.

Cardinal Investment Trust: Loan of £750,000 from Manufacturers Hanover Trust was repaid on June 9 out of the proceeds of a new five-year multi-currency facility arranged with same bank. For an initial period one year it has been drawn in the sum of £750,000 at an interest rate of 10 per cent. United Capital Investment Trust: Liquidator is making first distribution in cash to shareholders of 20p per share on June 18.

Tollgate Holdings: Negotiations and discussions are taking place with a view to possible acquisition of total issued capital by Murray Roberts Holdings. Negotiations expected to be finalised by July 31. United States and General Trust Corporation: Interim 5.7p (4.28p) on account at 1980. The board intends to recommend a final of not less than 6p gross.

Linwood Holdings: Guinness Peat group has acquired 2m ordinary shares, taking its holding to 8.81m shares (20.02 per cent). J. W. Spear & Sons: Mr A. K. Stephenson is not the chairman, as inadvertently stated here. Mr F. A. Spear is the chairman. Walter Lawrence: chairman told shareholders at annual meeting

Briefly

that most of profits in current year will fall into second half and overall results should not prove unacceptable.

Geover Tin Mines: Turnover year to March 31, £4.67m (£4.25m). Pre-tax profit £714,000 (£1,024m). EPS 18.53p (31.44p). Dividend 12p (12.4p).

Churchbury Estates: Total income year to March 31, £720,500 (£599,000). Pre-tax profit, £438,500 (£390,500). EPS 14.38p (11.87p). Dividend 12.8 (9.6p). In light of current earnings board expects that dividends to be increased for current year.

W. R. Smith's chairman says current year is a challenging one for group and interim results are likely to be below those of last year. Overall, board hopes that actions being taken will bring an improvement towards end of year. A new gold mine, costing perhaps £320m (£178m) in constant prices, is to be started by General Mining

Union Corporation, newly-merged South African company. Company's Beatrix mine is applying for a mining lease in the District of Theunissen, in Orange Free State, close to Welkom. Prospective mine should have a life of 20 years, but uranium extraction is not regarded as economic.

Fisons has reached agreement with two regional pharmaceutical wholesalers, Butlers of Leicester and Daniels of Derby purchase major part of business of Charnwood Pharmaceuticals, effective from April 1, 1980.

Northern Engineering: chairman says group made a good start to year and performance for year to date continues to show an encouraging trend.

House of Fraser shareholders face more conflicting reading today as Lomrho and Fraser board send out their last circulars canvassing for votes at annual meeting of stores group on June 19. Fraser says to abstain is to vote for Lomrho. Lomrho criticises Fraser board for missing chance to buy an unnamed "valuable English company" for around £13m which is now worth much more.

Bamfords statement expected

By Philip Robinson

Collapsed agricultural machinery group Bamfords is expected to issue a statement this week which will cover, among other points, why no mention of the winding up

petition against the company was made at a board meeting on May 29, despite it being lodged with the High Court on May 23.

The statement follows a private informal meeting of Tuesday's Bamfords creditors on Tuesday at the London office of Hambros Bank. Both Hambros and accountant Arthur Young McClelland Moors were at the board meeting and admitted they knew nothing of the winding up petition issued by Gardiner Steel, a creditor for £50,802.

Mr Stephen Adamson, of Arthur Young, said last night that there was strong opposition at the creditors' meeting to the winding up petition and if it was not withdrawn it would be opposed by other creditors on June 30, the date for the High Court hearing. It is understood that informal approaches are to be made to Gardiner to try to get the petition withdrawn. The move would also allow the "hiving down" of a major part of Bamfords assets to a new subsidiary, Fortlink, to go ahead.

Raid on Marshall Cavendish for Singapore group

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman made another controversial "dawn raid" yesterday, snapping up 5.5 million shares (equal to 27 per cent of the equity) in the Marshall Cavendish publishing house for Times Publishing Berhad of Singapore.

Market raids already are under urgent consideration, Mr Patrick Neill, the chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry said last month. One aspect of the problem that has been brought to the attention of the committee studying the raids is the practice of selling short to the market raiders in the hope of buying the shares more cheaply when the desired stake has been acquired and the share price falls.

Mr Denis Milne, a senior partner in Rowe & Pitman, could not say whether this had happened yesterday, although he said that in the past he had heard "that it might have happened". Before yesterday's raid an announcement was put out in the stock market saying that Rowe & Pitman had been instructed by Times Publishing Berhad to buy between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of Marshall Cavendish at 25p a share. After the announcement Marshall Cavendish shares rose to 25p, before retreating to 21p. The previous night's closing price was 17p.

Times Publishing made clear

in the announcement that it had no present intention of making any general offer for Marshall Cavendish's ordinary share capital and when it had achieved its holding it would withdraw from the market.

Marshall Cavendish was taken by surprise by the rapid share buying and Mr George

More financial news, page 27.

Amy, the chairman, said he was "completely astonished". He went on to say that he was not very pleased about it.

Times Publishing distributes Marshall Cavendish's part works in Hongkong and Singapore. It said yesterday that a closer association with Marshall Cavendish could produce commercial benefits for both parties and export opportunities could be developed.

Mr Amy reacted to this by saying that talk about export opportunities was a lot of nonsense and Times Publishing could have that kind of co-operation without any shareholding.

However, he later met Mr Michael Gorman, the development controller for Times Publishing, and said that Times Group with which it is closely associated. Mr Gorman said he appreciated Mr Amy's surprise, but said they had had a reasonable meeting which relaxed very quickly.

Cowie presents case to Stock Exchange

The debate over whether

George Ewer should be allowed to issue 2.6m more shares for its acquisition of Eastern Tractors continued yesterday with I. Cowie, which is bidding for Ewer, making its case against the listing to the Stock Exchange.

Further meetings are to take place today between Cowie's financial adviser, Samuel Montagu and the Stock Exchange.

In the meantime Ewer associates continued to buy Ewer shares in the market at levels above I. Cowie's offer price of 52p. This meant that Ewer's share price closed at 55p, 2p up, and T. Cowie's dipped 1p to 35p.

T. Cowie is still receiving a

trickle of acceptances for its offer and now holds 48 per cent of the diluted Ewer shares. Yesterday Mr Tom Cowie said that there was no need to increase his offer at the moment.

The next closing date for the offer is June 25.

"I would love to give the Ewer shareholders the extra 21p a share that I have suggested the group is worth without the Tractors acquisition, but my hands are tied until the Stock Exchange makes a decision and, as yet, no smoke has emerged from the Vatican", Mr Cowie said.

The Ewer bid for Eastern Tractors was launched two weeks before Cowie made its move for Ewer.

SE nominations close

By Philip Robinson

Nominations to the 46-member Stock Exchange Council closed last night without a hint of a contest.

Three council members have indicated they will retire at the Council's annual meeting on June 24 and three nominations to fill their places were received by 3.30 pm yesterday.

The three new council members will be: Mr Cecil Ralph Edwards of stockbrokers Grieve-son, Grant who was elected a

member in 1961; Mr Graham Kennedy of James Capel, a member since 1974, and Mr Ian Slater of Strauss Turnbull, elected a stock exchange member in 1970.

The Stock Exchange Council, responsible for the self-regulation of securities dealing, a highly coveted power of the City, faces a tough year.

It is still fighting the Office of Fair Trading reference of its SE Rule book to the Restrictive Practices Court.

Swedish bond flotation

The Kingdom of Sweden is floating a 10-year adjustable 11.5 per cent domestic bond at par, a National Debt Office official said.

The issue, which goes on sale from June 13 to June 18, is for an open-ended amount.

The coupon can be adjusted after five years in accordance with changes of at least 1 per cent in long-term bond rates, whereas previously changes of at least one point were required before a coupon could be adjusted, he added.

Krupp turnaround

Fried. Krupp, the diversified West German industrial group, has reported consolidated net profits of DM64m (£15m) for 1979, against a loss of DM19m in 1978.

Domestic sales rose 6.3 per cent to DM11,700m last year from DM10,300m. World turnover climbed 7.4 per cent to DM12,800m from DM11,900m, but Krupp did not publish worldwide profits.

International

In the first five months of 1980 Krupp sales were up 8 per cent from the year-earlier five-month period.

Orient rights issue

Orient Overseas Container (Holdings) said yesterday it was making a one-for-six rights issue at HK\$25.5 a share.

The company said books would close to record the rights between June 21 and 28 and the payment date would be July 28.

Alfa-Romeo losses

Alfa-Romeo yesterday reported group losses of 54,900m lire (£27m) in 1979, against losses of 83,800m lire in 1978.

The state-owned company said its losses were expected to be covered by state holding companies IRI and Finmeccanica, Alfa-Romeo's main shareholders.

Business appointments

Executives named for six new Grand Met divisions

After the appointment of Mr Stanley Grinstead as deputy chairman and group managing director, Grand Metropolitan is to be divided into six operating divisions, each headed by a chief executive. These will be: Hotels & Catering, Mr J. Trevor Clark; Milk & Foods, Mr A. R. Good; Brewing & Retailing, Mr A. J. C. Sheppard; Wines & Spirits, Mr A. J. Tennant; Leisure, Mr I. R. S. Jones; The Listerett Group, Mr R. J. Mulligan. Mr I. R. S. Jones has joined the board of Grand Metropolitan, from which Mr Derek Taylor and Mr Geoffrey Paton have agreed to resign. Mr Taylor has been made assistant chief executive of the enlarged Hotels and Catering Division and Mr Paton, who retired on March 31, 1981, will progressively relinquish his responsibilities as deputy chairman of I.D.V. Mr Dennis Dickinson, group company secretary, will take over Mr Grinstead's previous responsibilities as chairman of the Grand Metropolitan Pension Funds. Mr Bill Boulton, Mr Brian Howes and Mr David Northcroft have joined the board of Kimberley-Clark.

Mr Christopher Hicks has been made chairman of the Press Association.

Mr Patrick Cox is now executive vice-chairman of Audin Luxembourg (London).

Mr L. F. Hill has been appointed a director of HAT Group.

Lord Pritchard, Mr Adam Bergius and Mr Anthony Mason are not to seek re-election to the board of Allied Breweries.

Mr John Champness has joined the board of Lewndes Lambert Group.

Mr C. Gillis has joined Concord Leasing as director, general manager and chief operating officer.

Monsieur P. Hays and Monsieur A. Autheman have been elected members of committee of the Ottoman Bank.

Mr N. Buckley is now marketing director of Renault Trucks & Buses.

Mr James Grealley is appointed managing director of T. Bridger and Son, the discount stores subsidiary of Curry's. Mr Richard Ford becomes marketing director of the newly formed Curry's (Retail), the subsidiary company which will manage and operate all Curry's retail shops.

Mr Tony Dignum and Mr Dick Andrews have become directors of Dixons Photographic (UK). Mr Eric Green has become director and general manager of George E. Taylor, Mr Ronald G. E. Lewis has been made a director and commercial manager.

Disputes hold back profits at 600 Group

By Our Financial Staff

Profits of the 600 Gro machines tools, engineer, scrap processing concern from £11.9m to £9.55m tax in the year to 1979. Cause of disruptions was the engineering dispute, steel strike. These profits by more than £2 an estimate which St. Wellings, chairman, de as very conservative.

The other bogeys United Kingdom manufacturer—high interest rate the strong pound—has greatly affected 600 Gro suits.

Interest charges were cent lower at £1.65m. A the group spent £83m in the range of machinery at Ophelster Lathie and Harrison, and on over pension, the cash release the sale of steel stock Duolop & Ranken has to cover this, and borrowing of £1.65m.

The group has also to maintain profit margins, despite the sterling, and has not been because of it. C. Gro was a little higher the previous year's £46

The fall in group's from £198m to £191m reflects the Duolop & Ranken, as well as the set the United Kingdom. I the group's contribution to the group's companies has weak, as the rise in the tax charge from £76

The sharpest down profits came from the scrap division. Slacker demand for scrap and a strike reduced volume of its in this capital-intensive more than half, £2.7m to £1.03m.

The machine tools which exports threefold production increase from £727m to £771m, although demand held machine tool production badly from the engineering and pre-tax profit, £8.05m to £7.05m. De the last month has a fall and action is being to reduce costs.

The year's dividend raised by a tenth to 7.

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It is vital to the future of
HOUSE OF FRASER LIMITED
that ALL shareholders should use their vote to back their Board at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 19th June 1980.

Shareholders should post their blue proxy forms—completed in the manner shown—immediately and no later than tomorrow.

If ever there was a time for prudence and sound principles of management, it is now.

A vote not used is effectively a vote for Lomrho.

سكنى من الاموال

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. S. Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23.
(Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days)

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-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

As a Branch Manager you're at the heart of our business.

Each one of our branches is a centre of activity with a constant flow of people, and the pressures of sales and targets to meet. As a Branch Manager in this exciting environment you will be responsible for the efficient running of the branch, managing a department of staff, exercising financial control and administering the business. You will be expected to devise new ways of expanding existing business; show initiative in seeking out new business opportunities within your territory; meet agreed objectives and recruit your own staff when necessary. Your starting salary? At least £7,500 plus real incentives... You will receive a thorough training from us: in turn, you will be required to mould your staff into an efficient team, and encourage their development. If you believe you could make a first class career in branch management contact us fast.

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THE TIMES

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2. The Chief Education Officer seeks a competent PA/Secretary to assist in interesting work concerning the education and training of accountants involving contact with national education agencies, other institutes, etc. Accurate shorthand and typing, good education, ability to work on own particularly in absence of CEO. Age 30-40. Benefits include 32 1/2 hour flexitime week, 4 weeks annual holiday, staff dining room and L.V.s, pension scheme, free life assurance, interest free season ticket loan. Salaries negotiable, commensurate to the appointment. Pleasant offices near Oxford Circus and Regent Park.

For further details, please contact Miss P. Rushton on 01-637 2311 at the ICMA, 63 Portland Place, London W1N 4AB.

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